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| <p style="text-align: center;">(I)</p> | | | |
| <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Novel substituted fused pyrimidinones of formula (I) are useful as angiotensin II antagonists.</p> | | | |

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

- 10 SUBSTITUTED PYRIMIDINONES BEARING ACIDIC FUNCTIONAL
GROUPS AS ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS

INTRODUCTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to novel substituted
15 fused pyrimidinone compounds which are useful as
angiotensin II antagonists in the treatment of
elevated blood pressure and congestive heart failure.

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The compounds of this invention also have central nervous system (CNS) activity. They are useful in the treatment of cognitive dysfunctions including Alzheimer's disease, amnesia and senile dementia. These compounds also have anxiolytic and antidepressant properties and are therefore, useful in the relief of symptoms of anxiety and tension and in the treatment of patients with depressed or dysphoric mental states.

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In addition, these compounds exhibit antidopaminergic properties and are thus useful to treat disorders that involve dopamine dysfunction such as schizophrenia. The compounds of this invention are especially useful in the treatment of these conditions in patients who are also hypertensive or have a congestive heart failure condition.

20 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The renin-angiotensin system (RAS) plays a central role in the regulation of normal blood pressure and seems to be critically involved in hypertension development and maintenance as well as congestive heart failure. Angiotensin II (AII), an octapeptide hormone is produced mainly in the blood during the cleavage of angiotensin I by angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) localized on the endothelium of blood vessels of lung, kidney, and many other organs, and is the end product of the RAS. AII is a powerful arterial vasoconstrictor that exerts its action by interacting with specific receptors present

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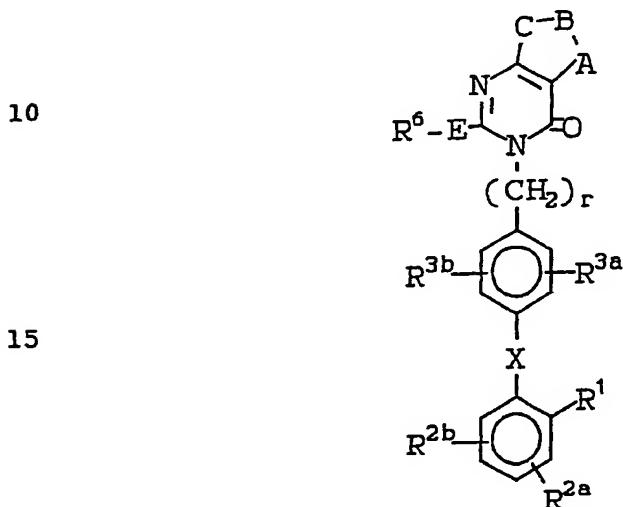
on cell membranes. One of the possible modes of controlling the RAS is angiotensin II receptor antagonism. Several peptide analogs of AII are known to inhibit the effect of this hormone by 5 competitively blocking the receptors, but their experimental and clinical applications have been limited by their partial agonist activity and lack of oral absorption [M. Antonaccio. Clin. Exp. Hypertens. A4, 27-46 (1982); D. H. P. Streeten and 10 G. H. Anderson, Jr. - Handbook of Hypertension, Clinical Pharmacology of Antihypertensive Drugs, ed. A. E. Doyle, Vol. 5, pp. 246-271, Elsevier Science Publisher, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1984].

Recently, several non-peptide compounds have 15 been described as AII antagonists. Illustrative of such compounds are those disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,207,324; 4,340,598; 4,576,958; 4,582,847; and 4,880,804; in European Patent Applications 028,834; 245,637; 253,310; 291,969; 323,841; 324,377; 403,158; 20 403,159; 407,342; 411,507; 412,848; and 415,886; and in articles by A.T. Chiu, et al. [Eur. J. Pharm. Exp. Therap., 157, 13-21 (1988)] and by P.C. Wong, et al. [J. Pharm. Exp. Therap., 247, 1-7(1988), Hypertension, 13, 489-497 (1989)]. European Patent Applications 25 028,834 and 253,310 and the above three articles disclose substituted imidazole compounds which are generally bonded through a lower alkyl bridge to a substituted phenyl. European Patent Application 245,637 discloses derivatives of 30 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-imidazo[4,5- ζ]-pyridine-6-carboxylic acid and analogs thereof as antihypertensive agents.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to novel substituted fused pyrimidinone compounds which are useful as angiotensin II antagonists, primarily as
5 antihypertensives. The compounds of this invention have the general formula (I):

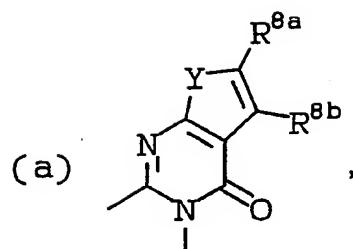


wherein:

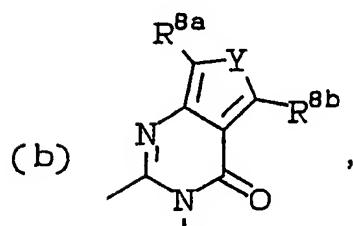
25 A-B-C together with the pyrimidinone to which it is attached form a member selected from the group:

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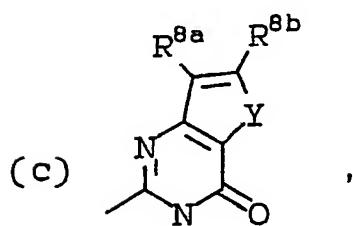
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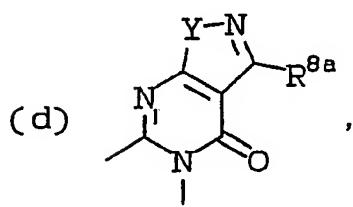
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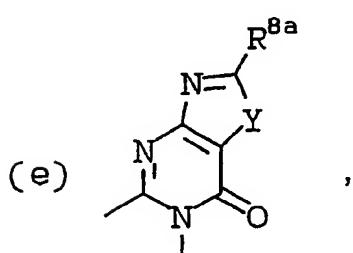
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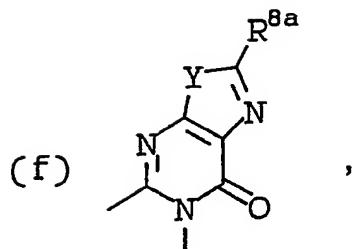
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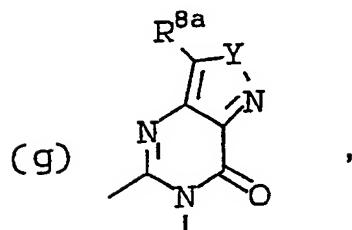
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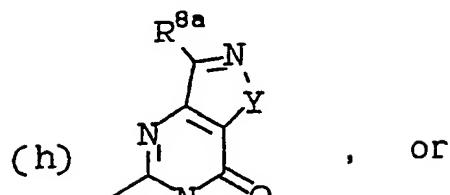
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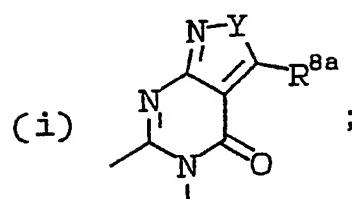
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Y is O, S or NR⁷;

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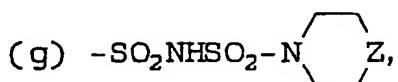
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R¹ is

- (a) -SO₂N(R²⁴)-OR²⁴,
(b) -SO₂NHSO₂R²³,

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- (c) -SO₂NH-P(O(R²⁵)₂),
(d) -CONH-P(O(R²⁵)₂),
(e) -SO₂NHCN,
10 (f) -SO₂NHCO₂R²³,



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- (h) -NHSO₂NHSO₂R²³,
(i) -NHSO₂NHP(O(R²⁵)₂),

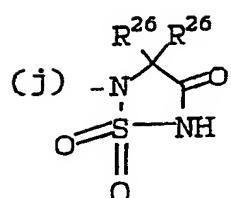
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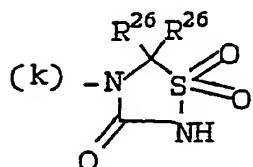
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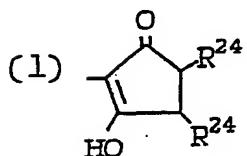
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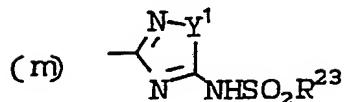
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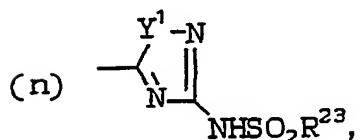
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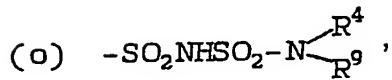
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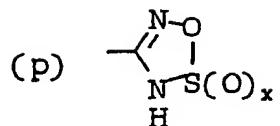
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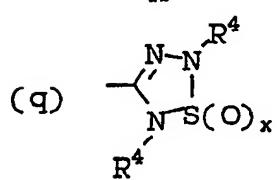
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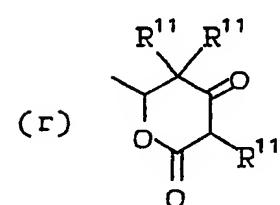
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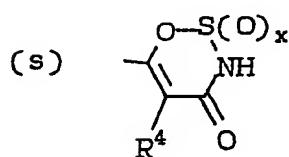
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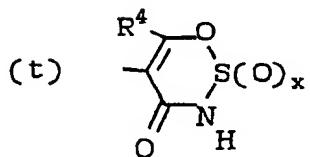
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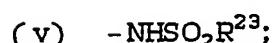
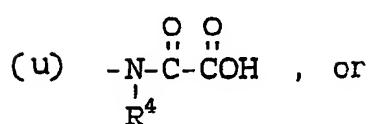
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wherein y^1 is 0 or s;

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R^{2a} and R^{2b} are each independently

- (a) H,
- (b) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- (c) NO₂,
- 5 (d) NH₂,
- (e) C₁-C₄-alkylamino,
- (f) di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino,
- (g) SO₂NHR⁹,
- (h) CF₃,
- 10 (i) C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- (j) C₁-C₆-alkoxy,
- (k) C₁-C₆-alkyl-S-,
- (l) C₂-C₆-alkenyl,
- (m) C₂-C₆-alkynyl,
- 15 (n) aryl,
- (o) aryl(C₁-C₄-alkyl), or
- (p) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl;

R^{3a} is

- 20 (a) H,
- (b) Cl, Br, I, or F,

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- (c) C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- (d) C₁-C₆-alkoxy, or
- (e) C₁-C₆-alkoxyalkyl;

5 R^{3b} is

- (a) H,
- (b) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- (c) NO₂,
- (d) C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- 10 (e) C₁-C₆-acyloxy,
- (f) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
- (g) C₁-C₆-alkoxy,
- (h) -NHSO₂R⁴,
- (i) hydroxy(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
- 15 (j) aryl(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
- (k) C₁-C₄-alkylthio,
- (l) C₁-C₄-alkyl sulfinyl,
- (m) C₁-C₄-alkyl sulfonyl,
- (n) NH₂,
- 20 (o) C₁-C₄-alkylamino,
- (p) di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino,
- (q) fluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl-,
- (r) -SO₂-NHR⁹,
- (s) aryl,
- 25 (t) furyl,
- (u) CF₃,
- (v) C₂-C₆-alkenyl, or
- (w) C₂-C₆-alkynyl;

30 wherein aryl is phenyl or naphthyl or substituted phenyl or naphthyl with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I, F,

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$N(R^4)_2$, $C_0_2R^4$, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy, NO_2 , CF_3 , C_1-C_4 -alkylthio, OH , $-SO_2NR^9R^{10}$, C_3-C_7 -cycloalkyl, C_3-C_{10} -alkenyl, and $-SO(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl);

5 R^4 is H, aryl as defined hereinabove, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or substituted C_1-C_6 alkyl with an aryl or heteroaryl substituent, wherein the heteroaryl is an unsubstituted, monosubstituted or disubstituted
10 heteroaromatic 5 or 6 membered ring which contains one to three heteratoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, and wherein the substituents are members selected from the group consisting of $-OH$,
15 $-SH$, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy, $-CF_3$, Cl , Br , I , F , and NO_2 ;

R^{4a} is aryl, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or aryl- C_1-C_6 -alkyl;

20 R^5 is $\begin{matrix} R^4 \\ | \\ H, -CH-O-C=O \\ | \\ R^{4a} \end{matrix}$;

E is a single bond, $-NR^{13}(CH_2)_s-$, $-S(O)_x(CH_2)_s-$ where x is 0 to 2 and s is 0 to 5, $-CH(OH)-$,
25 $-O-$, $CO-$;

R^6 is
(a) aryl,
(b) C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_2-C_5 -alkenyl or C_2-C_5 -alkynyl
30 or substituted C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_2-C_5 -alkenyl or C_2-C_5 -alkynyl substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl,

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C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, Cl, Br, I, F, CF₃, CF₂CF₃,
-NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -OR⁴
-N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂, -NH-SO₂R⁴, -COOR⁴,
-SO₂NHR⁹,

- 5 (c) heteroaryl as defined hereinabove;
(d) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
(e) perfluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl, or
(f) H;

10 R⁷ is:

- (a) H,
(b) C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or C₂-C₆-alkynyl
or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or
C₂-C₆-alkynyl substituted with a substituent
15 selected from the group consisting of
C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, Cl, Br, I, F, -OH, -NH₂,
-NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄ alkyl)₂,
-NHSO₂R⁴, -COOR⁴, C₁-C₄-alkoxyl,
C₁-C₄-alkylthio, -CONH₂, -COR⁴, -SO₂R⁴,
20 -NR⁴COR²², -NR⁴CO₂R²², -NR⁴CONR⁴R²² or -CO
heteroaryl,
(c) -COR⁴,
(d) phenyl or naphthyl or substituted phenyl or
naphthyl with one or two substituents
25 selected from the group consisting of V or W,
(e) phenyl-C₁-C₆-alkyl or naphthyl-C₁-C₆-alkyl
in which the phenyl or naphthyl group is
unsubstituted, mono- or disubstituted with V
or W,
30 (f) -OR⁴,
(g) heteroaryl, or
(h) -CON(R⁴)₂;

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V and W are independently:

- (a) H,
- (b) C₁-C₅-alkoxy,
- (c) C₁-C₅-alkyl,
- 5 (d) hydroxy,
- (e) C₁-C₅-alkyl-S(O)_x⁻,
- (f) CN,
- (g) NO₂,
- (h) N(R⁴)₂,
- 10 (i) CON(R⁴)₂,
- (j) CO₂R⁴,
- (k) COR⁴,
- (l) CF₃,
- (m) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- 15 (n) hydroxy-C₁-C₅-alkyl,
- (o) C₁-C₅-alkylthio,
- (p) -SO₂NR⁹R¹⁰,
- (q) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, or
- (r) C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl;

20 R^{8a} and R^{8b} are independently

- (a) H,
- (b) C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or C₂-C₆-alkynyl
25 or substituted C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or
C₂-C₆-alkynyl with a substituent selected
from the group consisting of -OH,
-guanidino, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, -N(R⁴)₂, COOR⁴,
-CON(R⁴)₂, -O-COR⁴, -aryl, -heteroaryl,
-S(O)_x-R²², -tetrazol-5-yl, -CONHSO₂R²²,
30 -SO₂NH-heteroaryl, -SO₂NHCOR²², -PO(OR⁴)₂,
-PO(OR⁴)R⁹, -SO₂NH-CN, -NR¹⁰COOR²²,
-(CH₂)₁₋₄R⁴, Cl, Br, F, or I,

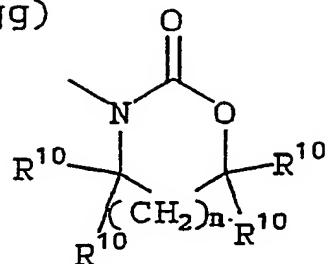
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- (c) -CO-aryl,
- (d) -C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
- (e) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- (f) -OH,
- 5 (g) -OR²²,
- (h) -C₁-C₄-perfluoroalkyl,
- (i) -S(O)_x-R²²,
- (j) -COOR⁴,
- (k) -SO₃H,
- 10 (l) -NR^{22a}R²²,
- (m) -NR^{22a}COR²²,
- (n) -NR^{22a}COOR²²,
- (o) -SO₂NR⁴R⁹,
- (p) -NO₂,
- 15 (q) -N(R^{22a})SO₂R²²,
- (r) -NR^{22a}CONR⁴R²²,
- (s) $\text{OCNR}^{22}\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{||}}{\text{R}}}^9$,
- (t) -aryl or -heteroaryl,
- 20 (u) -SO₂NH-heteroaryl,
- (v) -SO₂NHCOR²²,
- (w) -CONHSO₂R²²,
- (x) -PO(OR⁴)₂,
- (y) -PO(OR⁴)R⁴,
- 25 (z) -tetrazol-5-yl,
- (aa) -CONH(tetrazol-5-yl),
- (bb) -COR⁴,
- (cc) -SO₂NHCN,
- (dd) -NR⁴SO₂NR⁴R²²,
- 30 (ee) -NR⁴SO₂OR²²,
- (ff) -CONR⁴R²²,

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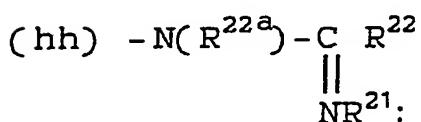
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where n=0 or 1, or

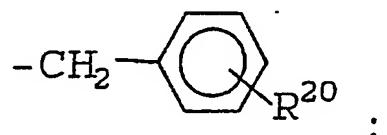
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R⁹ is H, C₁-C₅-alkyl, aryl or arylmethyl;
R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₄-alkyl;
R¹¹ is H, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkenyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy
alkyl, or

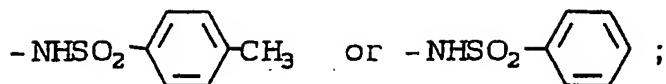
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R¹² is -CN, -NO₂, -CF₃ or -CO₂R⁴;
R¹³ is H, (C₁-C₄-alkyl)CO-, C₁-C₆-alkyl, allyl,
C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, aryl or arylmethyl;
R¹⁴ is H, C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₁-C₈-perfluoroalkyl,
C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, aryl or arylmethyl;
R¹⁵ is H, C₁-C₆-alkyl;
R¹⁶ is H, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, aryl or
aryl methyl;
R¹⁷ is -NR⁹R¹⁰, -OR¹⁰, -NHCONH₂, -NHCSNH₂,

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- R^{18} and R^{19} are independently C_1-C_4 -alkyl or taken together are $-(CH_2)_q-$ where q is 2 or 3;
- R^{20} is H, $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-OH$ or $-OCH_3$;
- 10 R^{21} is (a) aryl,
 (b) heteroaryl, or
 (c) C_1-C_4 -alkyl or substituted C_1-C_4 -alkyl with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl,
 15 $-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-NH(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$,
 $-N(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})_2$, $-CO_2R^{4a}$, Cl, Br, F, I, or $-CF_3$;
- 20 R^{22} is (a) aryl,
 (b) heteroaryl,
 (c) C_3-C_7 -cycloalkyl,
 (d) C_1-C_6 -alkyl or substituted C_1-C_6 -alkyl with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, $-OH$, $-SH$, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, $-O(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$,
 25 $-S(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$, $-CF_3$, Cl, Br, F, I, $-NO_2$, $-CO_2H$, $CO_2-(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$, $-NH_2$, $-NH(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$, $-N(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})_2$, $-PO_3H_2$, $-PO(OH)(O-C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$, $-PO(OR^4)R^9$, morpholinyl or $N-(C_1-C_4$
 30 alkyl)piperazinyl, or
 (e) perfluoro- C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

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- R^{22a} is (a) hydrogen,
(b) aryl,
(c) heteroaryl,
5 (d) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
(e) C₁-C₆-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl
with a substituent selected from the
group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl,
-OH, -SH, C₁-C₄-alkyl,
10 -O(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -S(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
-CF₃, Cl, Br, F, I, -NO₂, -CO₂H,
CO₂-(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -NH₂,
-NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
-PO₃H₂, -PO(OH)(O-C₁-C₄-alkyl),
15 -PO(OR⁴)R⁹, morpholinyl or N-(C₁-C₄-
alkyl)piperazinyl, or
(f) perfluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl;
- R²³ is (a) aryl,
20 (b) heteroaryl,
(c) C₃-C₄-cycloalkyl,

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- 19 -

- (d) C₁-C₄-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₄ alkyl
with a substituent that is a member
selected from the group consisting of
aryl, heteroaryl, -OH, -SH,
-C₁-C₄-alkyl, -C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
-O(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -S(O)_x(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
-CF₃, Cl, Br, F, I, -NO₂, -CO₂H,
-CO₂-C₁-C₄-alkyl, -NH₂,
-NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -NHCOR^{4a},
-N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
-PO(OH)(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -PO(OH)(aryl),
or -PO(OH)(O-C₁-C₄-alkyl); where x is
0 to 2, or
(e) perfluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl;

15 R²⁴ is (a) H,
(b) aryl as defined above, or
(c) C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted
with aryl, F, Cl, Br, -OH, -NH₂,
20 -NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
or CF₃;

R²⁵ is (a) aryl as defined above,
(b) C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted
25 with aryl, F, Cl, Br, -OH, -NH₂,
-NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
CF₃, -COOR⁴, or CN,
(c) -OCH(R⁴)-O-CO-R^{4a}, or
(d) -OH, -O-C₁-C₆-alkyl wherein alkyl is
30 as defined in (b);

- 20 -

- R²⁶ is (a) H,
5 (b) C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted
with aryl, F, Cl, Br, -OH, -NH₂,
-NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
CF₃, -COOR⁴, or CN, or
(c) F, Cl, Br;

X is

- 10 (a) a carbon-carbon single bond,
(b) -CO-,
(c) -O-,
(d) -S-,
(e) -N-,
15 R¹³
(f) -CON-,
R¹⁵
(g) -NCO-,
R¹⁵
20 (h) -OCH₂-,
(i) -CH₂O-
(j) -SCH₂-,

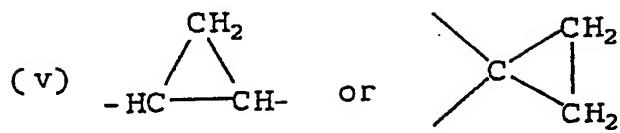
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- 21 -

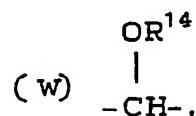
- (k) $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$,
- (l) $-\text{NHC}(\text{R}^9)(\text{R}^{10})-$,
- (m) $-\text{NR}^9\text{SO}_2-$,
- (n) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^9-$,
- 5 (o) $-\text{C}(\text{R}^9)(\text{R}^{10})\text{NH}-$,
- (p) $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$,
- (q) $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}-$,
- (r) $-\text{CH}=\text{CF}-$,
- 10 (s) $-\text{CF}=\text{CH}-$,
- (t) $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$,
- (u) $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$,

15

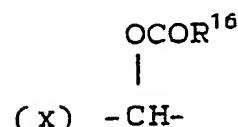


or

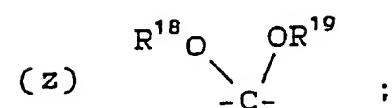
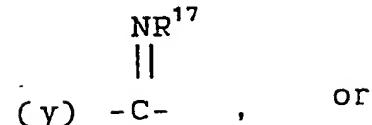
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- 22 -

r is 1 or 2; and

the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

5 The terms "alkyl," "alkenyl," "alkynyl,"
and the like include both the straight chain and
branched chain species of these generic terms wherein
the number of carbon atoms in the species permit.
Unless otherwise noted, the specific names for these
10 generic terms shall mean the straight chain species.
For example, the term "butyl" shall mean the normal
butyl substituent, n-butyl.

15 One embodiment of the compounds of formula
(I) are those compounds wherein:

R¹ is:

- (a) -SO₂N(R²⁴)-OR²⁴,
(b) -SO₂NHSO₂R²³,

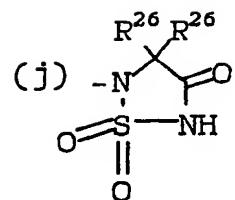
20 (c) -SO₂⁰NH-P(R²⁵)₂,
(d) -SO₂NHCN,
(e) -SO₂NHCO₂R²³,

25 (f) -SO₂NHSO₂-NZ,

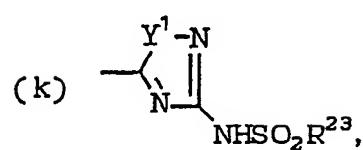
(g) -SO₂NHSO₂-N(R⁴)(R⁹),
(h) -NHSO₂NHSO₂R²³, or
30 (i) -NHSO₂⁰NHP(R²⁵)₂;

- 23 -

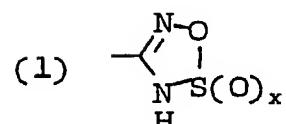
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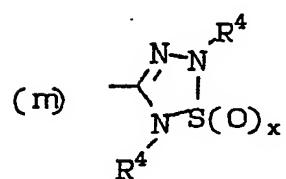
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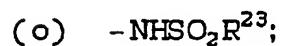
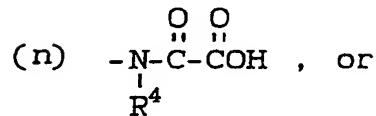
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Y¹ is O or S;

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- 24 -

R^{2a} is H;

R^{2b} is H, F, Cl, CF₃, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl,
C₂-C₆-alkynyl, or aryl;

R^{3a} is H;

5 R^{3b} is H, F, Cl, CF₃, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₂-C₄-alkenyl,
C₂-C₄-alkynyl, C₅-C₆-cycloalkyl, -COOCH₃,
-COOC₂H₅, -SO₂-CH₃, NH₂, -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂ or
-NH-SO₂CH₃;

E is a single bond, -O- or -S-;

10

R⁶ is

(a) C₁-C₅ alkyl or substituted C₁-C₅ alkyl with
a substituent selected from the group
consisting of C₃-C₅-cycloalkyl, Cl, CF₃,

15 CCl₃, -O-CH₃, -OC₂H₅, -S-CH₃, -S-C₂H₅,
phenyl, or F,

(b) C₂-C₅-alkenyl or C₂-C₅-alkynyl, or

(c) C₃-C₅-cycloalkyl;

20 R⁷ is

(a) H,

(b) C₁-C₆-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl with
a -OH, -N(R⁴)₂, -NR⁴COR²², -NR⁴CO₂R²²,
-NR⁴CONR⁴R²² substituent, or

25 (c) phenyl or naphthyl or substituted phenyl or
naphthyl with a Cl, -F, -O(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
-CO₂R⁴, -SO₂R⁴ substituent;

- 25 -

R^{8a} and R^{8b} are independently

- (a) H,
- (b) C₁-C₈-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₈-alkyl with
COOR^{4a}, OCOR^{4a}, OH, aryl, or -(CH₂)₁₋₄R⁴
5 substituent,
- (c) OR²²,
- (d) -OH,
- (e) -NO₂,
- 10 (f) -N(R^{22a})COR²²,
- (g) -CONR⁴R²²,
- (h) -N(R^{22a})CO₂R²²,
- (i) -NR⁴R²²,
- (j) Cl, F, or Br,
- 15 (k) -CF₃,
- (l) -CO₂R^{4a},
- (m) -CO-aryl,
- (n) -S(O)_X-R²²,
- (o) -SO₂-NR⁴R⁹,
- 20 (p) -N(R^{22a})SO₂R²²,
- (q) aryl,
- (r) -N(R^{22a})CONR⁴R²², or
- (s) -N(R^{22a})SO₂N(R⁴)R²²;

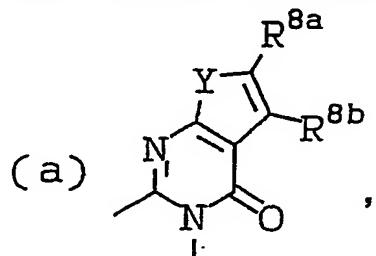
25 X is a single bond; and
r is one.

- 26 -

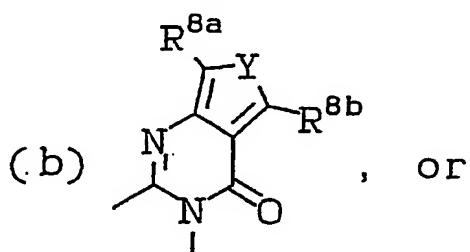
In a class of this embodiment are those compounds of Formula (I) wherein:

5 A-B-C together with the pyrimidinone to which it is attached form a member selected from the group:

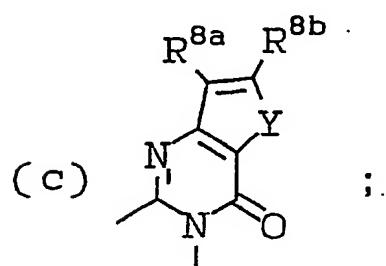
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- Y is O, S or NR⁷;
 25 E is a single bond;
 R^{2b} and R^{3b} are H;
 R⁶ is C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₂-C₅-alkenyl, cyclopropyl,
 -CH₂CH₂CF₃, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CF₃ or cyclopropyl-methyl; and

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R^{8a} and R^{8b} are each independently

H, -C₁-C₄ alkyl, -NO₂, -NR⁴R²², -OCH₃,
 -NR^{22a}COOR²², -C1, CH₂COOR^{4a}, -S(O)_X-R²²,
 -NR^{22a}CONR⁴R²², -CH₂OCO(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
 -NR^{22a}COR²², -CO₂R^{4a}, -F, -CH₂Ph, or
 -CONR⁴R²².

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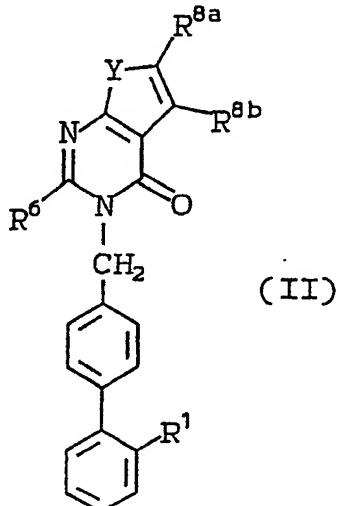
Exemplifying this subclass are the
 following compounds of the Formula II shown in Table

A:

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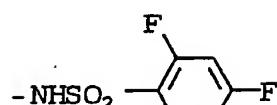
- 28 -

TABLE A

| | Compound | <u>No.</u> | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8b}</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 5 | A1 | | -SO ₂ NHOH | Bu | Me | iPr | S |
| | A2 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Ph | Bu | Me | iPr | S |
| | A3 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Me | Pr | Me | Me | O |
| | A4 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ — | Pr | CO ₂ H | Me | S |
| 10 | A5 | | | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| | A6 | | | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| 15 | A7 | | -NH-C(=O)-CO ₂ H | Pr | CO ₂ H | Me | S |
| | A8 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ — | Pr | Me | Ph | O |
| | A9 | | | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| 20 | A10 | | | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| | A11 | | | Pr | Me | Me | S |
| 25 | A12 | | | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| | A13 | | | Bu | CO ₂ H | i-Pr | O |

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TABLE A (Cont.)

| | Compound | No. | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8b}</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----|----------|-----|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 5 | | A14 |  | Bu | Me | iPr | S |
| | | A15 | -SO ₂ NHCO ₂ Et | Bu | Me | iPr | S |
| 10 | | A16 | -SO ₂ NHCO ₂ i-Pr | Bu | Me | iPr | S |
| | | A17 | -SO ₂ NHPO(OEt) ₂ | Bu | Me | iPr | S |

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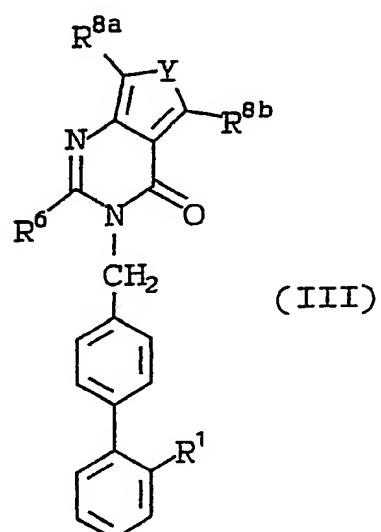
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Exemplifying this subclass are the following
compounds of the Formula III shown in Table B:

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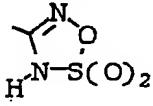
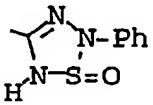
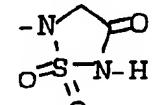
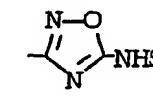
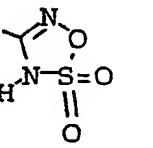
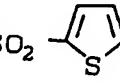
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- 31 -

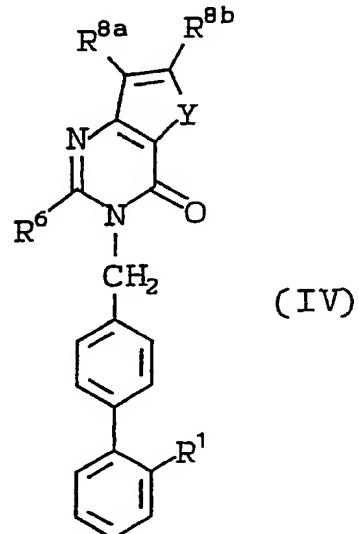
TABLE B

| | | Compound | No. | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>R^{8b}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----|-----|----------|-----|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 5 | B1 | | B1 | -SO ₂ NHOH | Bu | Me | iPr | S |
| | B2 | | B2 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Ph | Bu | Me | iPr | S |
| | B3 | | B3 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Me | Pr | Me | Me | O |
| | B4 | | B4 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ - | Pr | CO ₂ H | Me | S |
| 10 | B5 | | B5 |  | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| | B6 | | B6 |  | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| 15 | B7 | | B7 | -NH-C(=O)-CO ₂ H | Pr | CO ₂ H | Me | S |
| | B8 | | B8 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ - | Pr | Me | Ph | O |
| | B9 | | B9 | -SO ₂ NHP(=O)-CH ₂ Ph | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| 20 | B10 | | B10 |  | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| | B11 | | B11 |  | Pr | Me | Me | S |
| 25 | B12 | | B12 |  | Bu | Me | Me | S |
| | B13 | | B13 | -NHSO ₂ - |  | Bu | CO ₂ H | i-Pr |

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Also exemplifying this subclass are the following compounds of the Formula IV shown in Table C:

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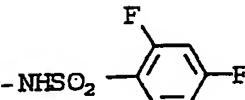
- 33 -

TABLE C

| Compound | | <u>No.</u> | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>R^{8b}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----------|-----|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 5 | C1 | -SO ₂ NHOH | Bu | Me | iPr | S | |
| | C2 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Ph | Bu | Me | iPr | S | |
| | C3 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Me | Pr | Me | Me | O | |
| | C4 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ — | Pr | CO ₂ H | Me | S | |
| 10 | C5 | | Bu | Me | Me | S | |
| | C6 | | Bu | Me | Me | S | |
| 15 | C7 | -NH-C(=O)-CO ₂ H | Pr | CO ₂ H | Me | S | |
| | C8 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ — | Pr | Me | Ph | O | |
| | C9 | -SO ₂ NHP(=O)(O-CH ₂ Ph) ₂ | Bu | Me | Me | S | |
| 20 | C10 | | Bu | Me | Me | S | |
| | C11 | | Pr | Me | Me | S | |
| 25 | C12 | | Bu | Me | Me | S | |
| 30 | C13 | -NHSO ₂ — | Bu | CO ₂ H | i-Pr | O | |

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TABLE C (Cont.)

| | <u>Compound No.</u> | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8b}</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----|---------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 5 | C14 | -NHSO ₂ -  | Bu | H | iPr | S |
| | C15 | -SO ₂ NHCO ₂ Et | Bu | H | iPr | S |
| 10 | C16 | -SO ₂ NHCO ₂ i-Pr | Bu | H | iPr | S |
| | C17 | -SO ₂ NHPO(OEt) ₂ | Bu | H | iPr | S |

Another class of this embodiment are those compounds
 15 of Formula (I) wherein:

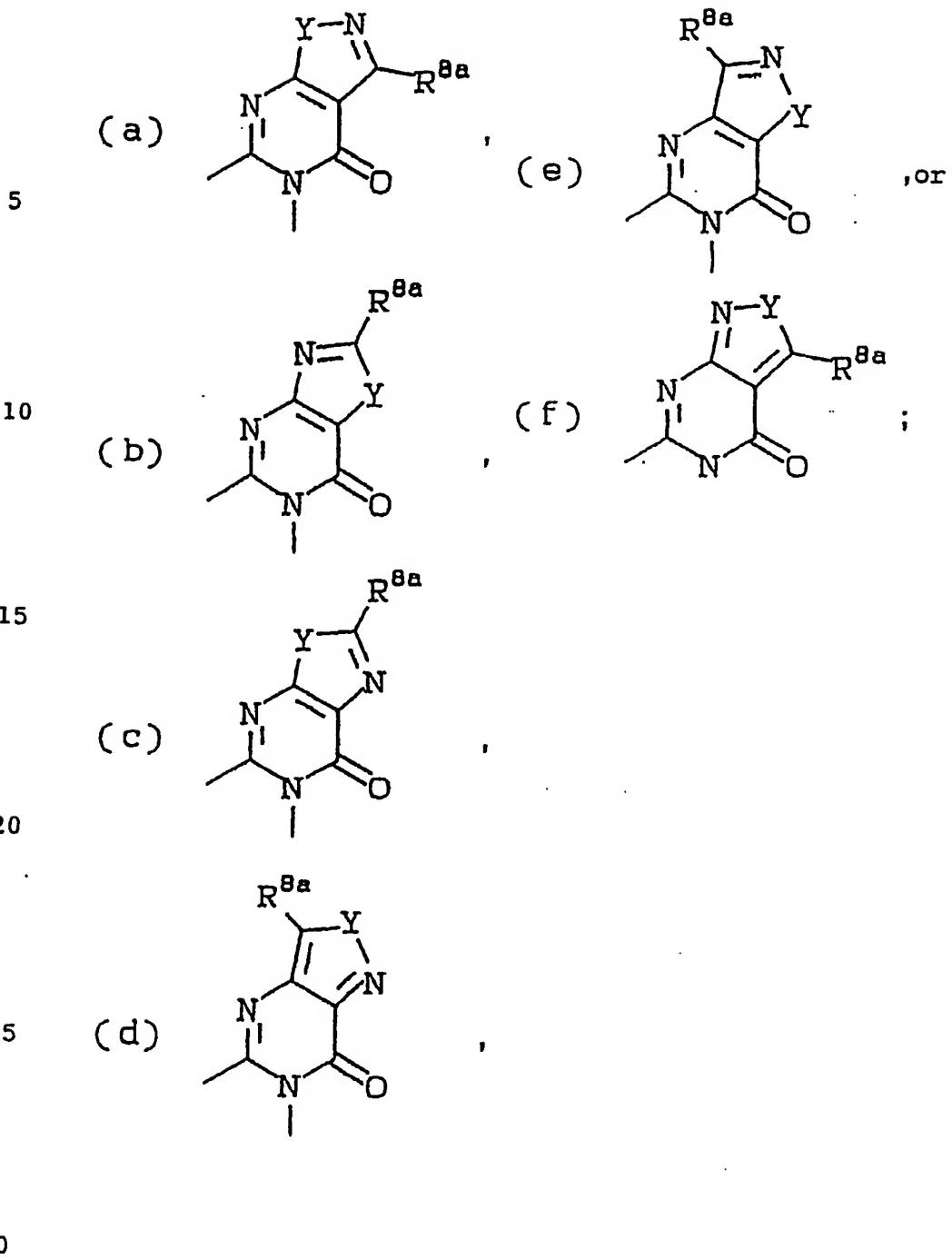
A-B-C together with the pyrimidinone to which it is
 attached form a member selected from the groups:

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- 35 -



γ is 0, S or NR⁷;

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R^{2a} , R^{2b} , R^{3a} , R^{3b} are each independently
H, C_1-C_6 -alkyl; C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkynyl,
 $-Cl$, $-F$, $-NO_2$, or $-CF_3$;

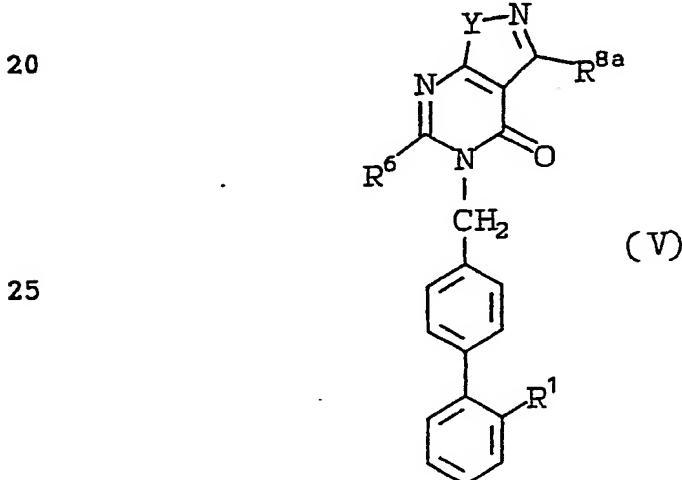
5 R^6 is C_1-C_4 -alkyl, cyclopropyl, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2CF_3$,
 $-CH_2CH_2CF_3$, C_2-C_5 -alkenyl, or cyclopropylmethyl;

R^7 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl; and

R^{8a} and R^{8b} independently are:

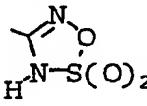
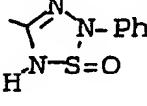
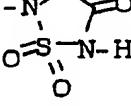
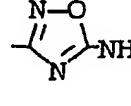
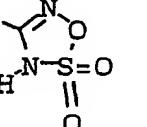
10 H, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, $-NO_2$, $-NR^4R^{22}$, $-OCH_3$,
 $-NR^4COOR^{22}$, $-Cl$, CH_2COOR^{4a} , $-S(O)_X-R^{22}$,
 $NR^4CONR^4R^{22}$, $CH_2OCO(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl), $-NR^4COR^{22}$,
 CO_2R^{4a} , $-F$, CH_2Ph , or $-CONR^4R^{22}$.

15 Exemplifying this subclass are the following
compounds of the Formula V shown in Table D:



- 37 -

TABLE D

| | | Compound | <u>No.</u> | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----|-----|----------|------------|---|---|-----------------------|----------|
| 5 | D1 | | D1 | -SO ₂ NHOH | Bu | Me | S |
| | D2 | | D2 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Ph | Bu | Me | O |
| | D3 | | D3 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Me | Pr | Me | O |
| | D4 | | D4 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ - | Pr | CO ₂ H | S |
| 10 | D5 | | D5 |  | Bu | Me | O |
| | D6 | | D6 |  | Bu | Me | O |
| 15 | D7 | | D7 | -NH-C(=O)-CO ₂ H | Pr | CO ₂ H | O |
| | D8 | | D8 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ - | Pr | Me | S |
| | D9 | | D9 | -SO ₂ NHP(=O)-CH ₂ Ph | Bu | Me | O |
| 20 | D10 | | D10 |  | Bu | Me | O |
| | D11 | | D11 |  | Pr | Me | O |
| 25 | D12 | | D12 |  | Bu | Me | O |
| | D13 | | D13 | -NHSO ₂ - |  | CO ₂ H | O |

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TABLE D (Cont.)

Compound

No.

R¹

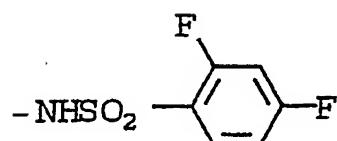
R⁶

R^{8a}

Y

5

D14



Bu

Me

S

10

D15



Bu

Me

S

D16



Bu

Me

S

D17



Bu

Me

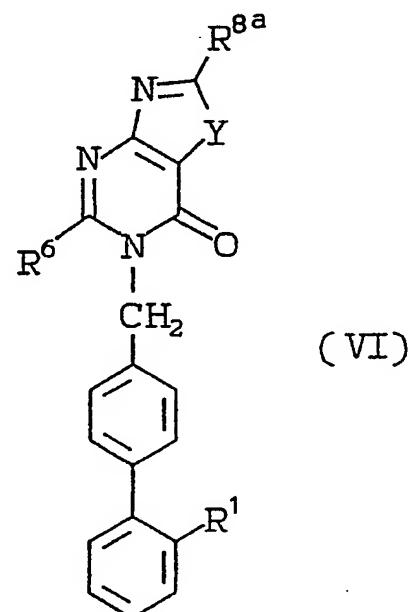
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Also exemplifying this subclass are the
15 following compounds of the Formula VI shown in Table
E:

20

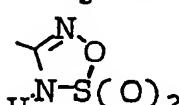
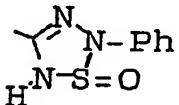
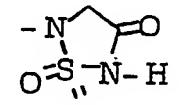
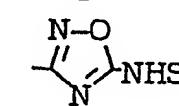
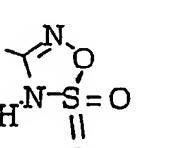
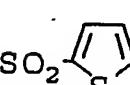
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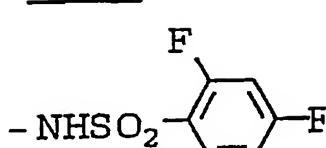
TABLE E

| | Compound | <u>No.</u> | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----|----------|------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 5 | E1 | | -SO ₂ NHOH | Bu | Me | S |
| | E2 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Ph | Bu | Me | S |
| | E3 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Me | Pr | Me | S |
| | E4 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ | Pr | Me | O |
| 10 | E5 | |  | Bu | Me | O |
| | E6 | |  | Bu | Me | O |
| 15 | E7 | | -NH-C(=O)-CO ₂ H | Pr | Me | S |
| | E8 | | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ | Pr | Me | S |
| 20 | E9 | | -SO ₂ NHP(O-CH ₂ Ph) ₂ Bu | | Me | S |
| | E10 | |  | Bu | Me | O |
| 25 | E11 | |  | Pr | Me | S |
| | E12 | |  | Bu | Me | S |
| 30 | E13 | | -NHSO ₂  | Bu | i-Pr | O |

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TABLE E (Cont.)

| | Compound No. | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>R^{8a}</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 5 | E1 4 |  | Bu | iPr | S |
| 10 | E1 5 | -SO ₂ NHCO ₂ Et | Bu | iPr | S |
| | E1 6 | -SO ₂ NHCO ₂ i-Pr | Bu | iPr | S |
| 15 | E1 7 | -SO ₂ NHPO(OEt) ₂ | Bu | iPr | S |
| | E1 8 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ i-Pr | Pr | Pr | N-CH ₃ |
| | E1 9 | -SO ₂ NHCO ₂ Et | Bu | Bu | N-CH ₃ |

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SCHEMES

| | | |
|----|-------|---|
| | DMAP | Dimethylaminopyridine |
| | -OTs | p-Toluenesulphonate |
| 5 | -OTf | Trifluoromethanesulfonate |
| | DMF | Dimethylformamide |
| | DBU | 1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecane |
| | FABMS | Fast Atom bombardment mass spectroscopy |
| | THF | Tetrahydrofuran |
| 10 | DMSO | Dimethylsulfoxide |
| | EtAc | Ethyl acetate |
| | HOAc | Acetic Acid |
| | TFA | Trifluoroacetic acid. |

15

References Cited In Schemes

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- 2 "Quinazolines", W.L.F. Armarego, Adv. in Het Chem., Vol 24, Pg 1, 1979.
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- 25 4 For pyrazoles: C.C. Cheng, R.K. Robins, J. Org. Chem., 191, 1958.
- 5 For furan: S.S Sangapure, Y.S. Agasimundin, J. Ind. Chem. 627, 1978.
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- 15 For purines: Bergman and Tumari, J. Chem Soc. 4468, 1961.
- 16 For purines: Heterocyclic Compounds. Fused Pyrimidines, Part 2-purines by J. H. Lister. Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1971.
- 17 For purines: E. Richter, J.E. Loeffler, E.C. Taylor, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 3144, 1959.
- 18 For furans: J.P. Marquet, J.A. Louisfert, E. Bisagni. Bull Soc. Chim. France, 4344, 1969.
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- 43 -

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Sekiya, J. Suzuki., Chem Pharm Bull., 2242, 1970.

The compounds of Formula (I) can be
5 synthesised using the reactions and techniques
described below. The reactions are performed in a
solvent appropriate to the reagents and materials
employed and suitable for the transformation being
effected. It is understood by those skilled in the
10 art of organic synthesis that the functionality
present on the heterocycle and other parts of the
structure should be consistent with the chemical
transformations proposed. Depending upon the
reactions and techniques employed, this may involve
15 changing the order of the synthetic steps, the use of
required protecting groups followed by deprotection
and, depending upon the particular pyrimidinone fused
heterocycle being formed, the use of different
strategies may be employed regarding the cyclization
20 steps and the particular starting materials utilized.

General information on the synthesis of
quinazolinones may be found in several reference
works.(1,2) Much of the chemical properties of the
quinazolinone structural class may be applied to the
25 preparation and modification of compounds of Formula
(I).

The preparation of the pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones
(2) fused to a desired heterocycle where E is a
single bond may be achieved via several methods
30 (Scheme 1) Treatment of a vicinally substituted amino
nitrile such as (3) with an acid chloride, tertiary
base and acyl chloride will give an amide.

- 44 -

Hydrolysis of the nitrile with basic hydrogen peroxide will give, following heating, the desired pyrimidinone heterocycle (2)^(3,4,5). Alternatively, when a vicinally substituted amino ester or carboxylic

5 acid (4) is treated with an imidate ester under acidic or basic conditions, conversion to the pyrimidinone (2) occurs.^(6,7,8,9) Furthermore, vicinally substituted amino amides such as (5) may be condensed with an orthoacetate to give (3)^(10,11).

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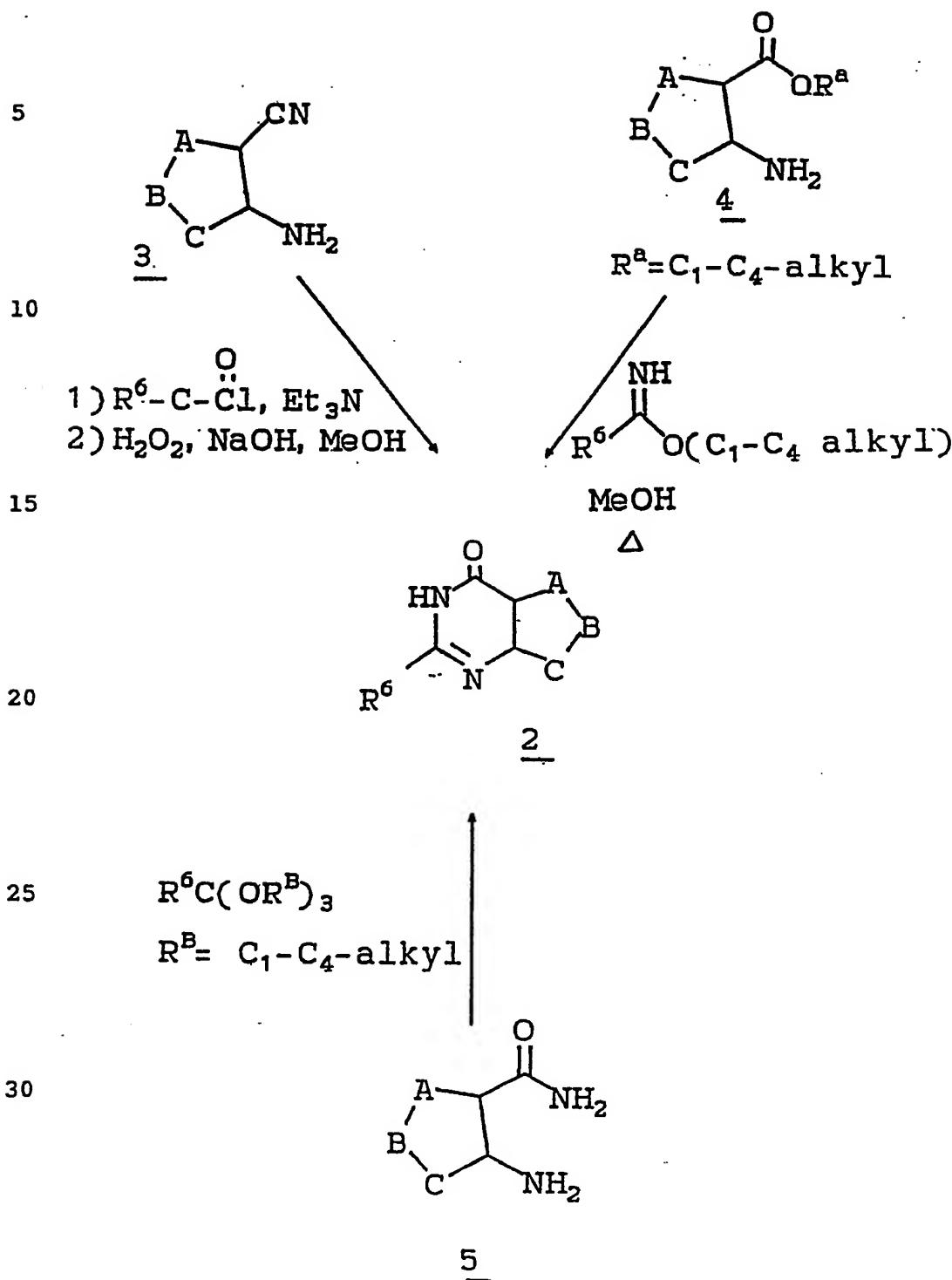
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SCHEME 1



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-46-

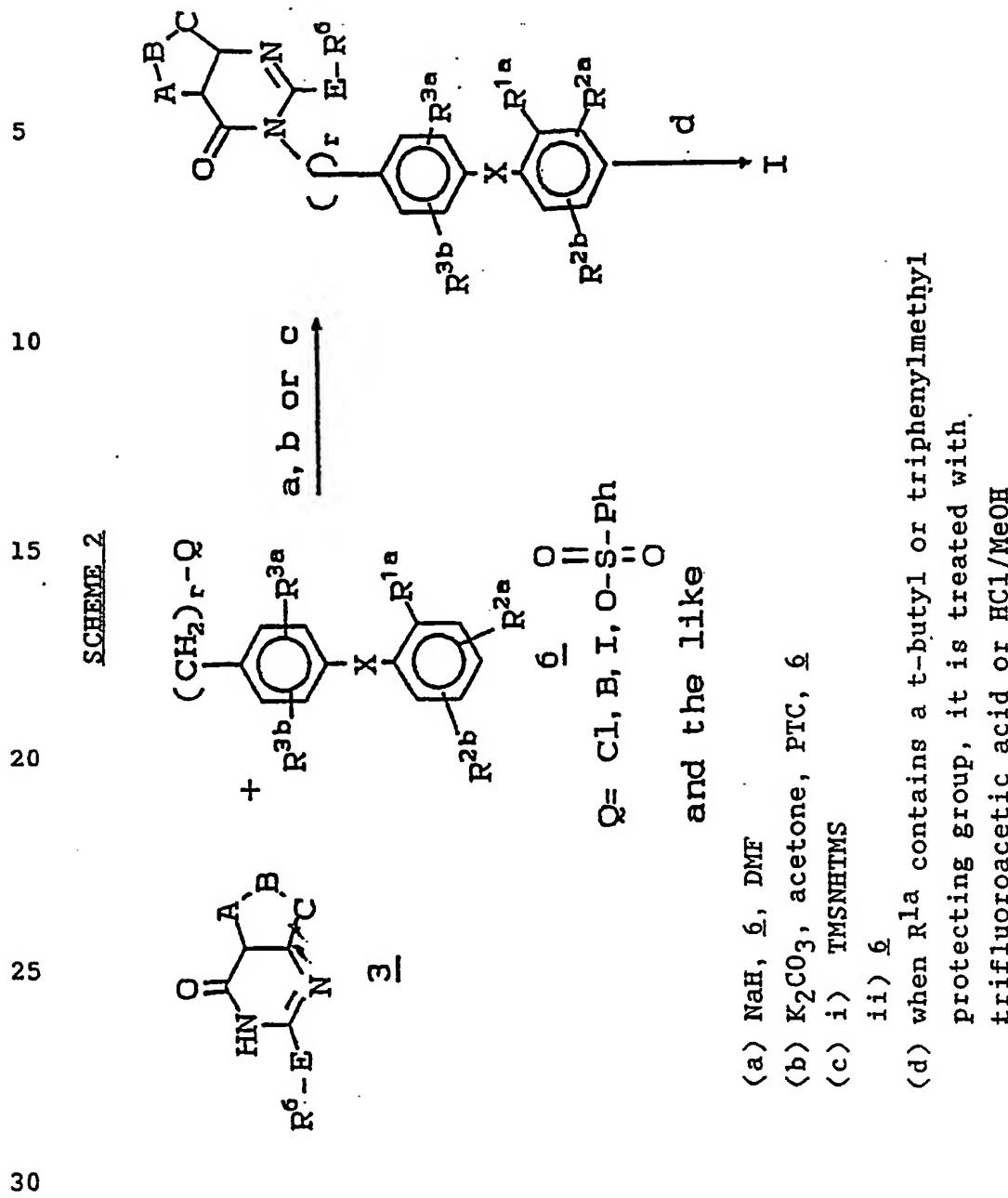
The preparation of compounds of Formula (I) may be achieved through the alkylation of the heterocycle (3) under appropriate basic conditions with a benzylic halide (6) (Scheme 2). The method used in any particular system will depend on the heterocycle in question, whether it is protected or not and the state of functionalization of the heterocycle. The choice of alkylative conditions will depend also on the particular regiochemistry of alkylation on the heterocycle. Changes in solvent, base, temperature and overall reaction methodology may control the observed alkylating regiochemistry. The R^{1a} moiety illustrated in Scheme 2 and subsequent schemes represents a precursor group of R¹, which optionally may contain a protecting group. Any protecting groups on the R^{1a} moiety can be removed under appropriate conditions. Alternatively, the R¹ group may be constructed from R^{1a} using techniques known to those skilled in the art.

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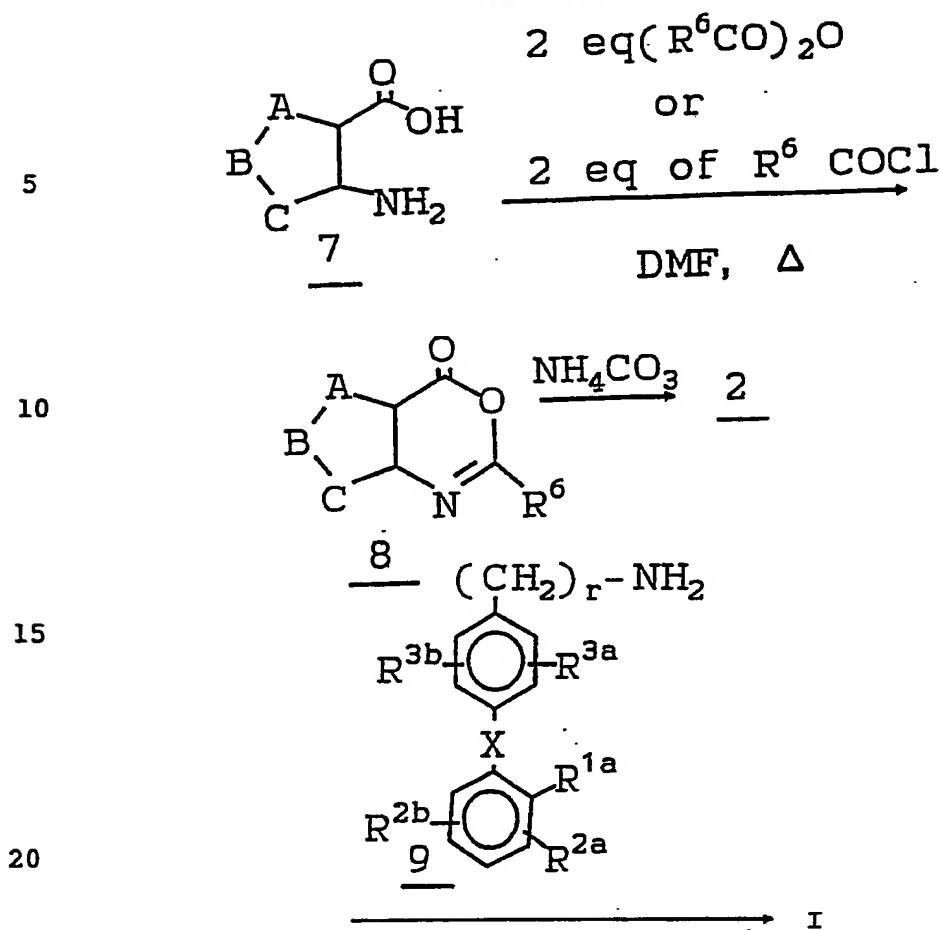
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SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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SCHEME 3

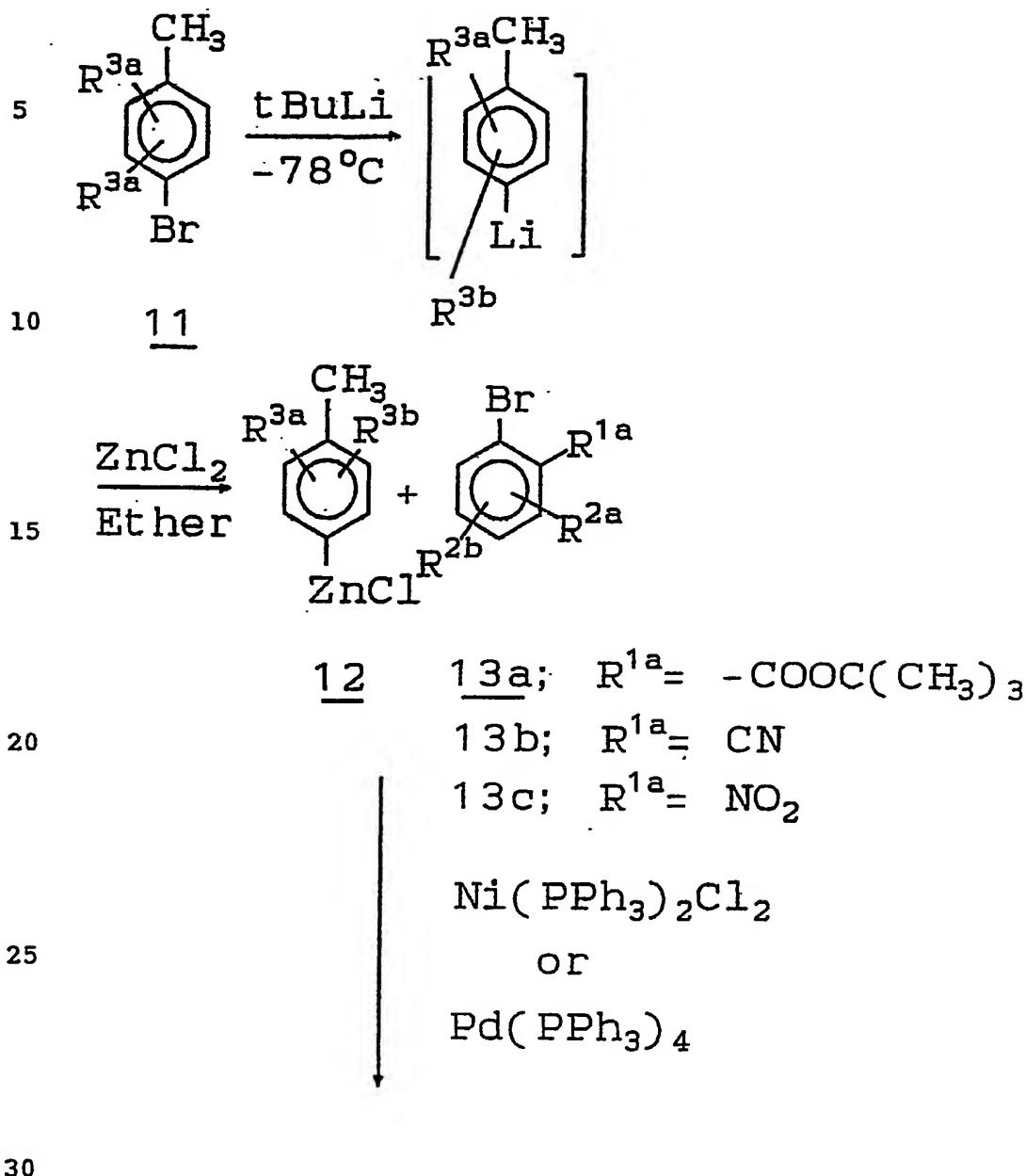
In cases where $r=1$ or 2 the method described above may not be suitable due to elimination or lack of reactivity. As an alternative (Scheme 3), a vicinal amino carboxylic acid (7) may be treated with two equivalents of an acylating reagent in a polar aprotic solvent in the presence of a tertiary amine base to give, after heating, the benzoxazine (8).^(12,,13) Addition of an amine of general formula (9) and heating in the presence or absence of base will give the product of formula (I) after appropriate deprotection. Furthermore, addition of

-49-

solid ammonium carbonate to the reaction mixture in place of the amine (9) will give rise to the pyrimidinone (2).

The benzyl halides (6) including the more preferred alkylating agents (6a and 6b, Scheme 4) can be prepared as described in European Patent Applications 253,310 and 291,969 and the references cited therein. However, a preferred method to prepare the biphenyl precursors (10a), (10b) and (10c) using Ni(0) or Pd(0) catalyzed cross-coupling reaction [E. Negishi, T. Takahashi, and A. O. King, Org. Synthesis, 66, 67 (1987)] is outlined in Scheme 4. As shown in Scheme 4, treatment of 4-bromotoluene (11) with t-BuLi, followed by the addition of a solution of ZnCl₂, produces the organo-zinc compound (12). Compound (12) is then coupled with (13a) or (13b) in the presence of Ni(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ catalyst to produce the desired biphenyl compound 10a or 10b (PPh₃=triphenylphosphine). Similarly, 1-iodo-2-nitro-benzene (13c) is coupled with organo-zinc compound (12) in the presence of Pd(PPh₃)₄ catalyst [prepared by treating Cl₂Pd(PPh₃)₂ with (i-Bu)₂AlH (2 equiv.)] to give the biphenyl compound (10c). These precursors, (10a), (10b) and (10c), are then transformed into halomethylbiphenyl derivatives (6a), (6b) and (6c), respectively, according to procedures described in European Patent Applications 253,310 and 291,969.

- 50 -

SCHEME 4

-50a-

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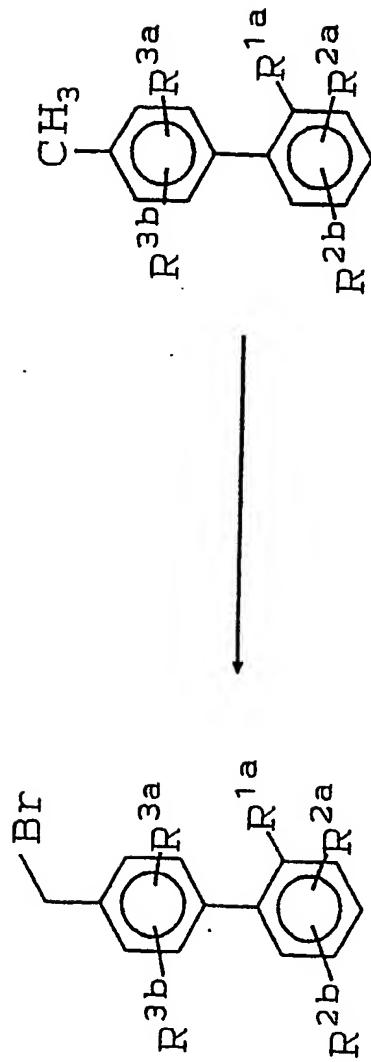
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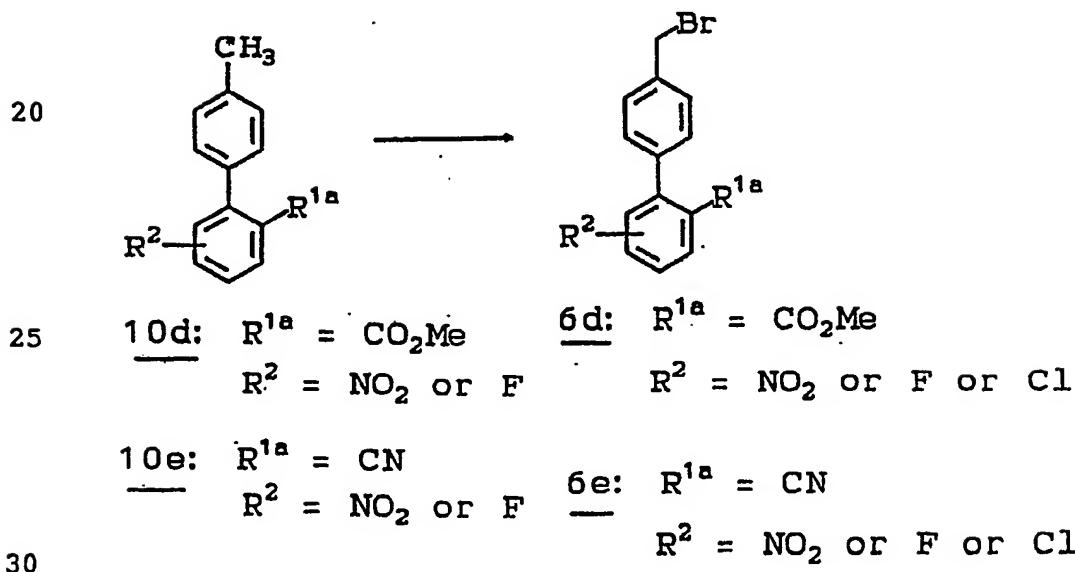
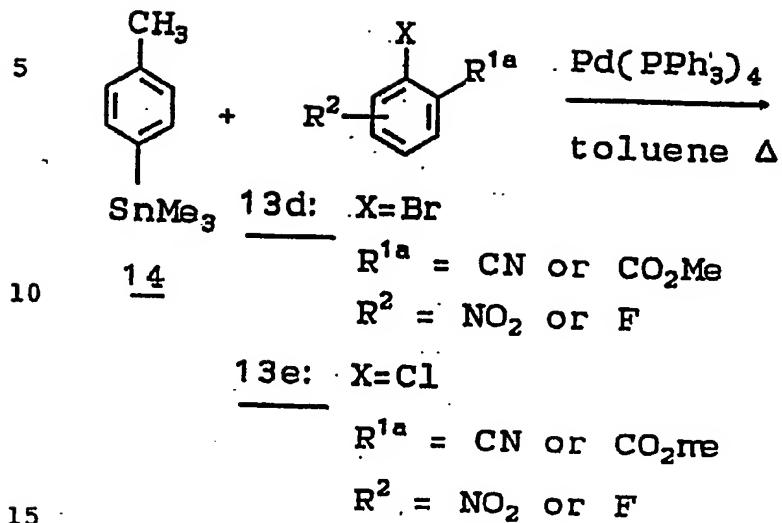
SCHEME 4, CONT'D

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>6a;</u> $R^{1a} = -COOC(CH_3)_3$ | <u>10a;</u> $R^{1a} = -COOC(CH_3)_3$ |
| <u>6b;</u> $R^{1a} = CN$ | <u>10b;</u> $R^{1a} = CN$ |
| <u>6c;</u> $R^{1a} = NO_2$ | <u>10c;</u> $R^{1a} = NO_2$ |

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When there is additional substitution on the second phenyl ring (R^{2a} , R^{2b} are not equal to hydrogen) the preferred method to prepare the biphenyl precursors (10d) and (10e), using the Pd(0) catalyzed cross-coupling reaction [J. K. Stille, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl., (25), 508 (1986)], is outlined in Scheme 5. As shown in Scheme 5, p-tolyltrimethyltin (14) is coupled with (13d) or (13e) in refluxing toluene in the presence of 5 mole % of $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ to produce the desired biphenyl compounds 10d and 10e. Table I illustrates the synthetic utility of this protocol. Compounds 10d ($R^2 = NO_2$) and 10e ($R^2 = NO_2$) could be converted to their respective chlorides by catalytic hydrogenation, diazotization and treatment with copper (I) chloride. The biphenyl fluorides which could not be obtained by direct coupling to a fluoro arylbromide were prepared from (10d) ($R^2 = NO_2$) and (10e) ($R^2 = NO_2$) via reduction, formation of the diazonium tetrafluoroborate salt and thermal decomposition. These precursors (10d) ($R^2 = NO_2$ or F or Cl) and 10e ($R^2 = NO_2$ or F or Cl) are then transformed into the halomethyl biphenyl derivatives (6d) and (6e), respectively according to the procedures described in European Patent Applications 253,310 and 292,969.

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SCHEME 5

- 53 -

| X | $\underline{R^1}$ | $\underline{R^2}$ | $\underline{R^3}$ | $\underline{R^4}$ | Biphenyl Synthesis Table I | | Yield |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Product (R^a) | R_F (solvent) | |
| Br | CO ₂ Me | NO ₂ | H | H | <u>10d</u> (3'-nitro) | 0.35(15:1 Hex/EtOAc) | 71% |
| Br | CN | H | NO ₂ | H | <u>10e</u> (4'-nitro) | 0.62(2x 6:1 Hex/EtOAc) | 74% |
| Br | CO ₂ Me | H | F | H | <u>10d</u> (4'-fluoro) | 0.43(15:1 Hex/EtOAc) | 83% |
| C1 | CO ₂ Me | H | H | NO ₂ | <u>10d</u> (5'-nitro) | 0.22(15:1 Hex/EtOAc) | 70% |
| Br | CO ₂ Me | H | H | H | <u>10d</u> (6'-nitro) | 0.24(15:1 Hex/EtOAc) | 79% |
| Br | CN | H | F | H | <u>10e</u> (4'-fluoro) | 0.44(15:1 Hex/EtOAc) | 64% |
| C1 | CN | H | H | F | <u>10e</u> (5'-fluoro) | 0.40(15:1 Hex/EtOAc) | 62% |

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Compounds of formula I where R¹ is -CONHP-^O_{||}R²⁵
R²⁵

5 may be prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acid derivatives (15) as outlined in Scheme 6. The carboxylic acid (15), obtained as described in Schemes 2 and 3, can be converted into the corresponding amide by treatment with
10 carbonyldiimidazole and then with ammonia. The resulting amide then can be treated with sodium hydride or n-butyllithium in THF at -20°C followed by an appropriately substituted phosphonyl or phosphinyl halide to form the desired compounds (15a).

15

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- 54a -

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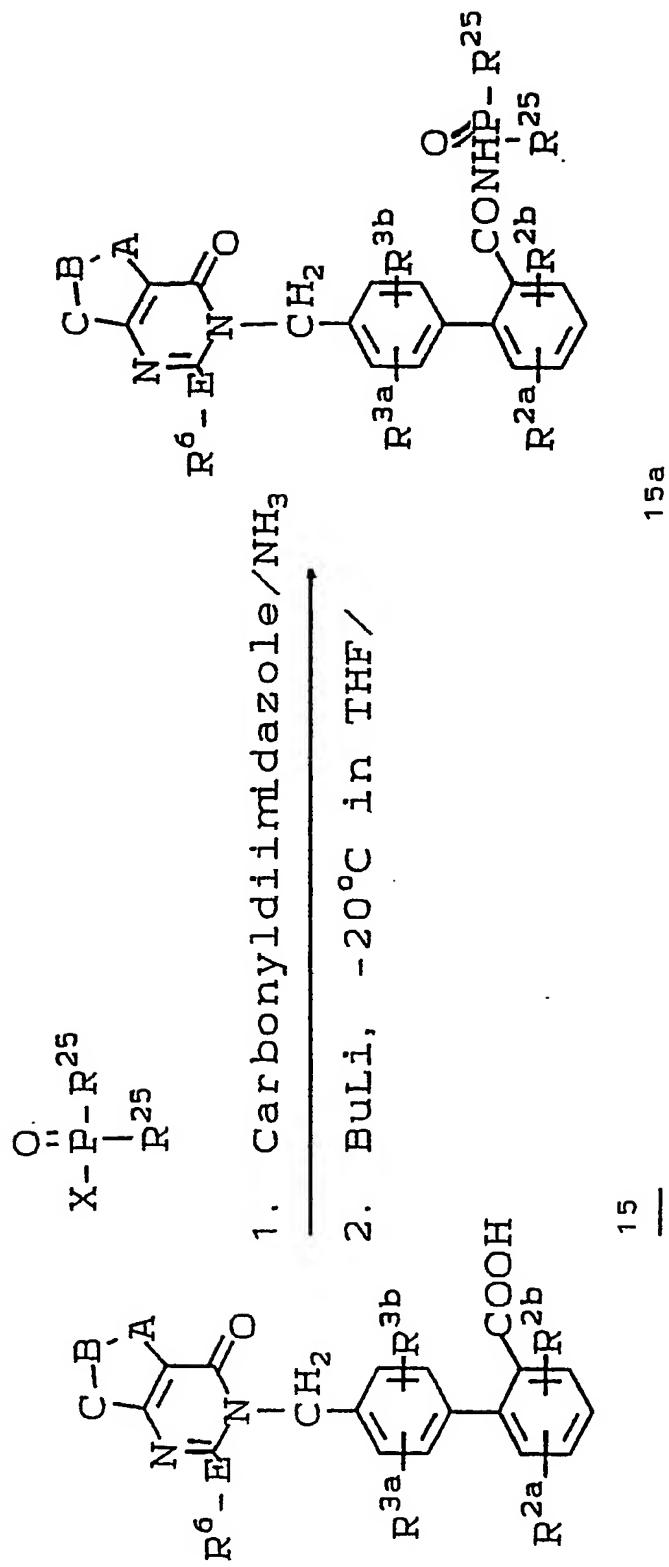
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SCHEME 6

-55-

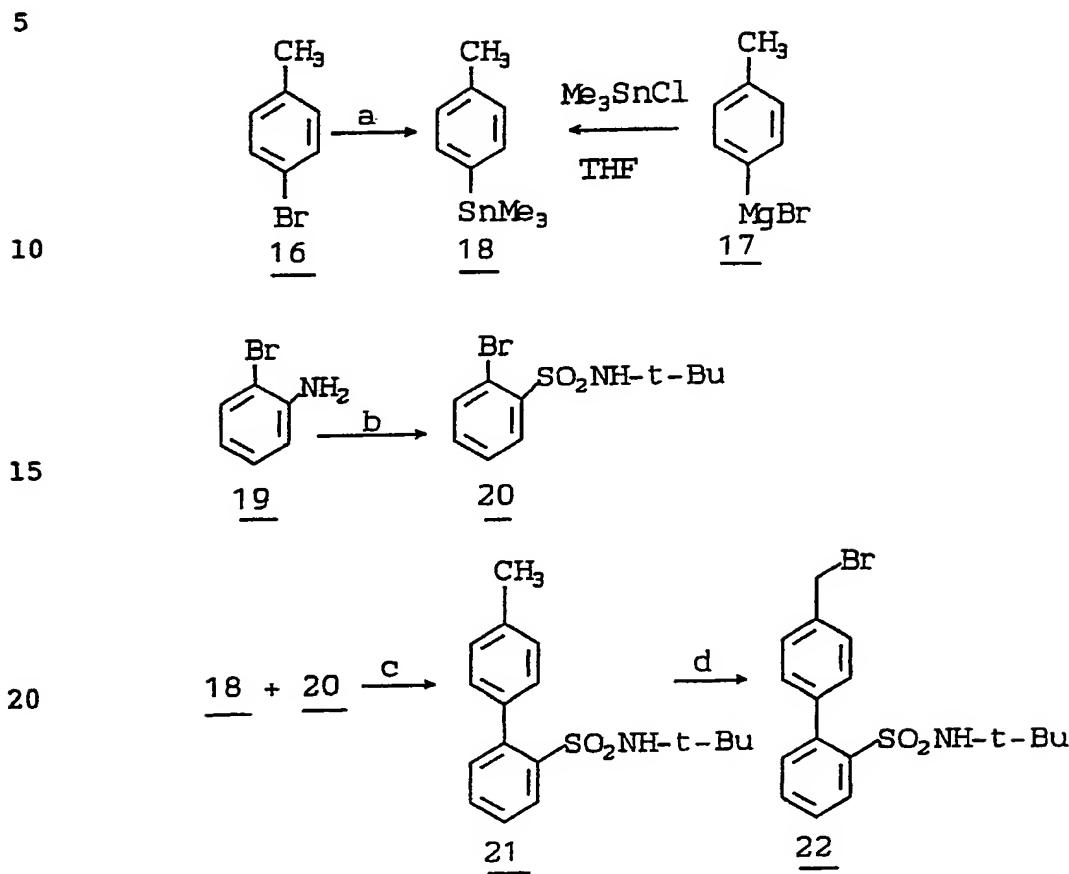
The biaryl sulfonamides (21) and (26),
precursors for the alkylating agent 22, can be
prepared from appropriate aryl-organotin precursors
using palladium(0) catalyzed cross-coupling reactions
5 [J. K. Stille, Pure Appl. Chem., 57, 1771 (1985); T.
R. Baiely, Tetra Lett., 27, 4407 (1986); D. A.
Widdowson and Y. Z. Zhang, Tetrahedron, 42, 2111
(1986)], as outlined in Schemes 7 and 8. The
organotin compound (18) [S. M. Moerlein, J.
10 Organometallic Chem., 319, 29 (1987)], obtained from
the aromatic precursors (16 or 17), may be coupled
with aryl sulfonamide (20) using $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ or
 $(PPh_3)_2PdCl_2$ as catalysts to give biaryl sulfonamide
21. Similarly, the biphenylmethyl bromide (22) may
15 be alternatively prepared from the appropriate
organotin precursor (25) using the Pd(0) catalyzed
cross-coupling reaction as outlined in Scheme 8.

20

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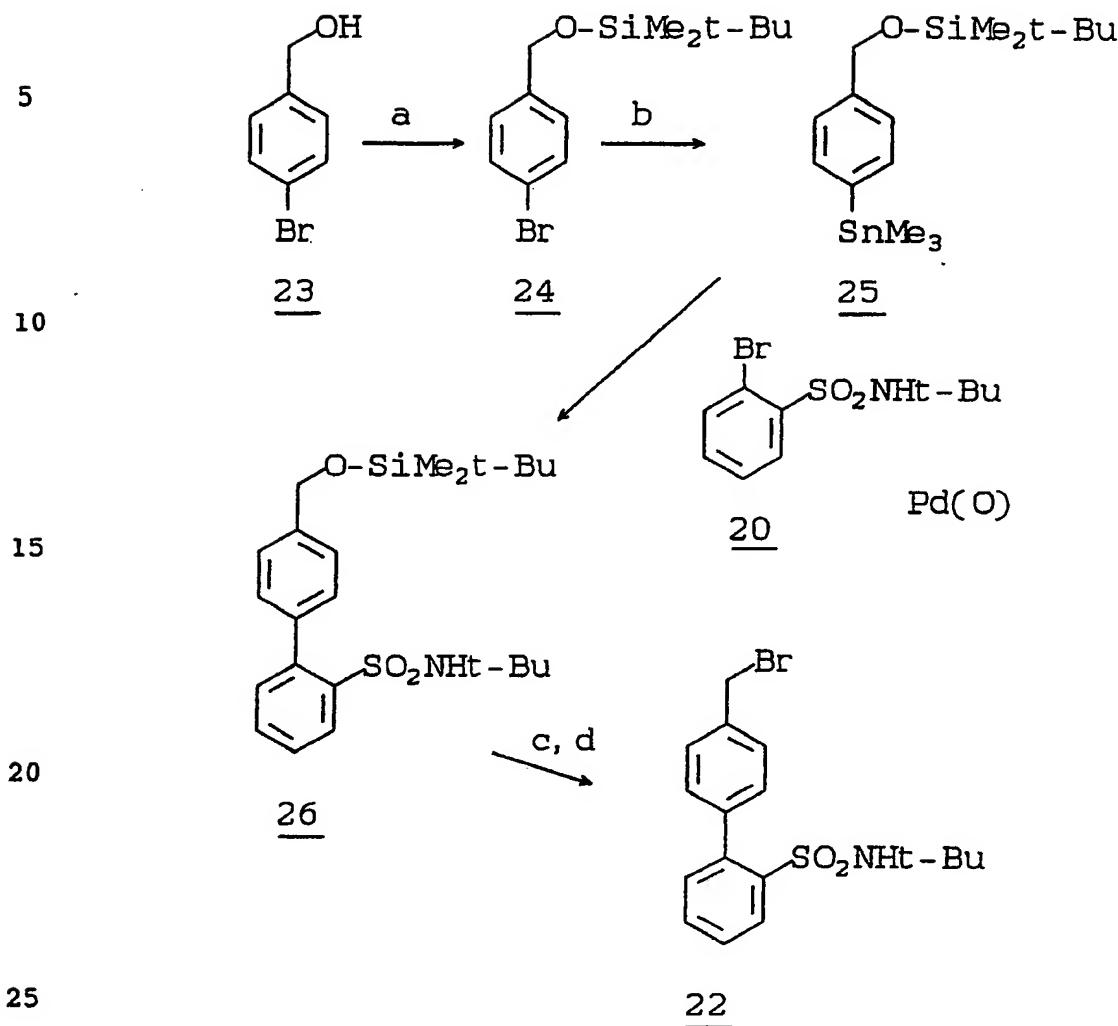
SCHEME 7

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- a. i) t-BuLi/ether, -78°C ii) Me_3SnCl
- b. i) NaNO_2/HCl ii) SO_2 , CuCl_2 (iii)
t-butylamine
- c. $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, Toluene or $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{PdCl}_2$, DMF, Heat
- d. NBS/CCl_4 , AIBN, Reflux

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SCHEME 8



- a. $t\text{-BuMe}_2\text{Si-Cl}/\text{Imidazole}$, DMF
 - b. $t\text{-BuLi}$, -78°C , Me_3SnCl
 - c. Tetrabutylammonium fluoride
 - d. $\text{CBr}_4/\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$.

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Compounds of formula I where R¹ is $-SO_2NHSO_2R^{23}$ may be prepared from the key sulfonamide intermediate 27 as outlined in Scheme 9. The intermediate 27 may be prepared by the alkylation of appropriate heterocycles with the alkylating agent 22 as outlined in Scheme 1. Treatment of 27 with trifluoroacetic acid followed by acylation of the resulting sulfonamide 28 with appropriate sulfonyl chlorides may produce the desired compounds (29).

10

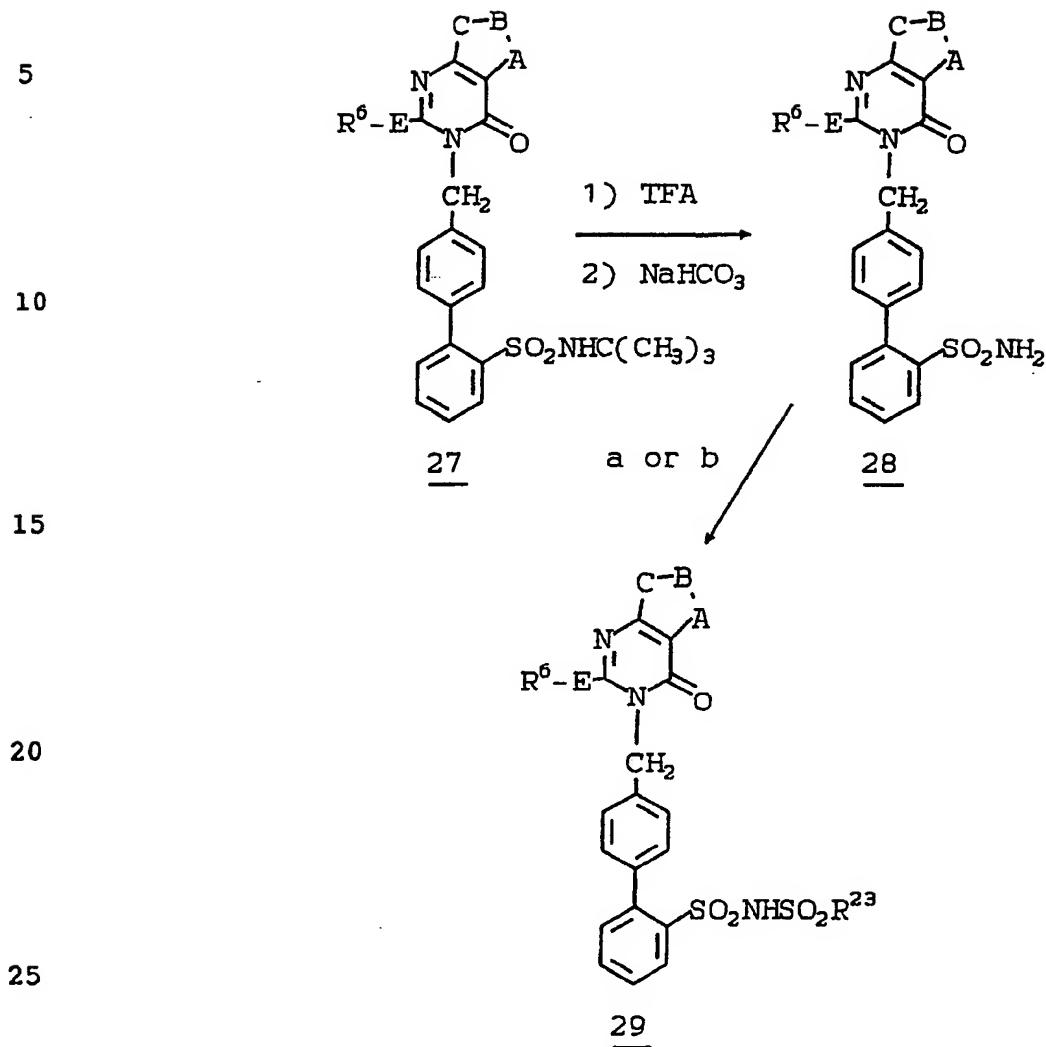
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SCHEME 9

- a. i) NaH/THF or DMF (ii) R²³SO₂Cl
- b. R²³SO₂Cl, DBU, THF

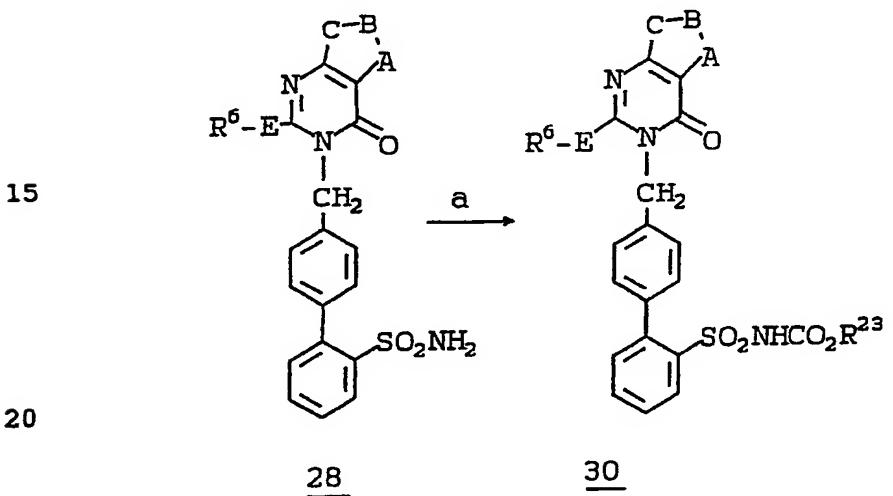
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Compounds of Formula (I) wherein R¹ is
 $-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCO}_2\text{R}^{23}$ may be prepared by reacting an
 appropriate chloroformate with the sulfonamide (28)
 in pyridine or in the presence of DBU in THF to
 afford the desired compound (30), as outlined in
Scheme 10.

SCHEME 10

10



a. $\text{R}^{23}\text{OCOCl}$, pyridine or DBU, THF

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Compounds of Formula (I) wherein R^1

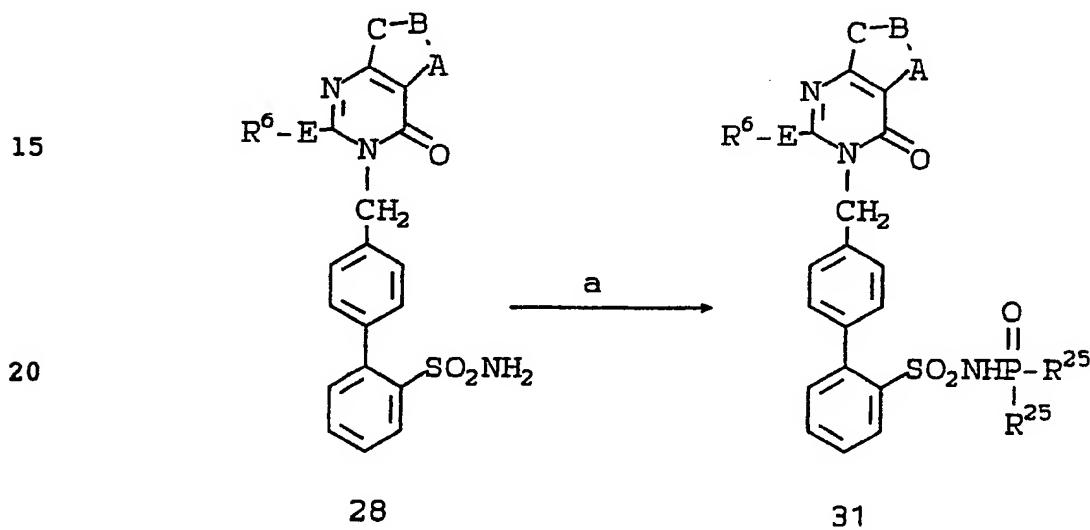
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is $\text{SO}_2\text{NH-P-R}^{25}$ may be prepared by treating
 R^{25}

5 sulfonamide (28) with n-butyllithium in THF followed by the treatment of the resulting anion with an appropriately substituted phosphonyl or phosphinyl halide to form the desired compounds (13). (Scheme 11)

10

SCHEME 11



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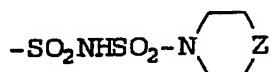
a. BuLi, -20°C in THF/X- $\overset{\text{II}}{\underset{\text{I}}{\text{PR}^{25}}}$

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Compounds of Formula (I) wherein R¹
is SO₂NHSO₂N(R⁴)(R⁹) or

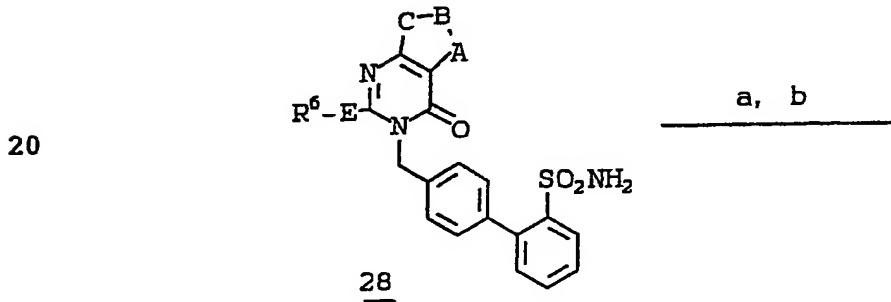
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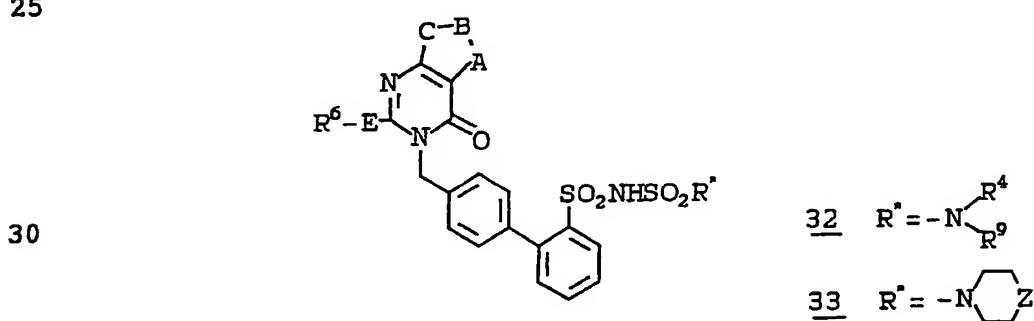
may also be prepared from sulfonamide (28) as
10 outlined in Scheme 12. Treatment of 28 with
n-butyllithium in THF at -25°C and then with an
appropriate sulfamoyl halide may produce the desired
product (32) or (33).

15

SCHEME 12



25



a. nBuLi, -25°C in THF

b. R' SO₂Cl

- 63 -

Compounds of Formula (I) wherein R¹

is -NHSO₂NHSO₂R²³ or -NHSO₂NH-P(OR²⁵)² may be prepared

5 from arylamine (35) as outlined in Scheme 13. The arylamine (35) obtained from the corresponding nitro compound 34 can be treated with t-butylsulfamoyl chloride to afford the protected amino sulfonamide (36). The amino sulfonamide (37) obtained after
10 removal of the t-butyl protecting group may then be reacted with an appropriate acylating agent in the presence of a base such as pyridine or DBU in an organic solvent such as THF or DMF to form the desired products (38a) or (38b).

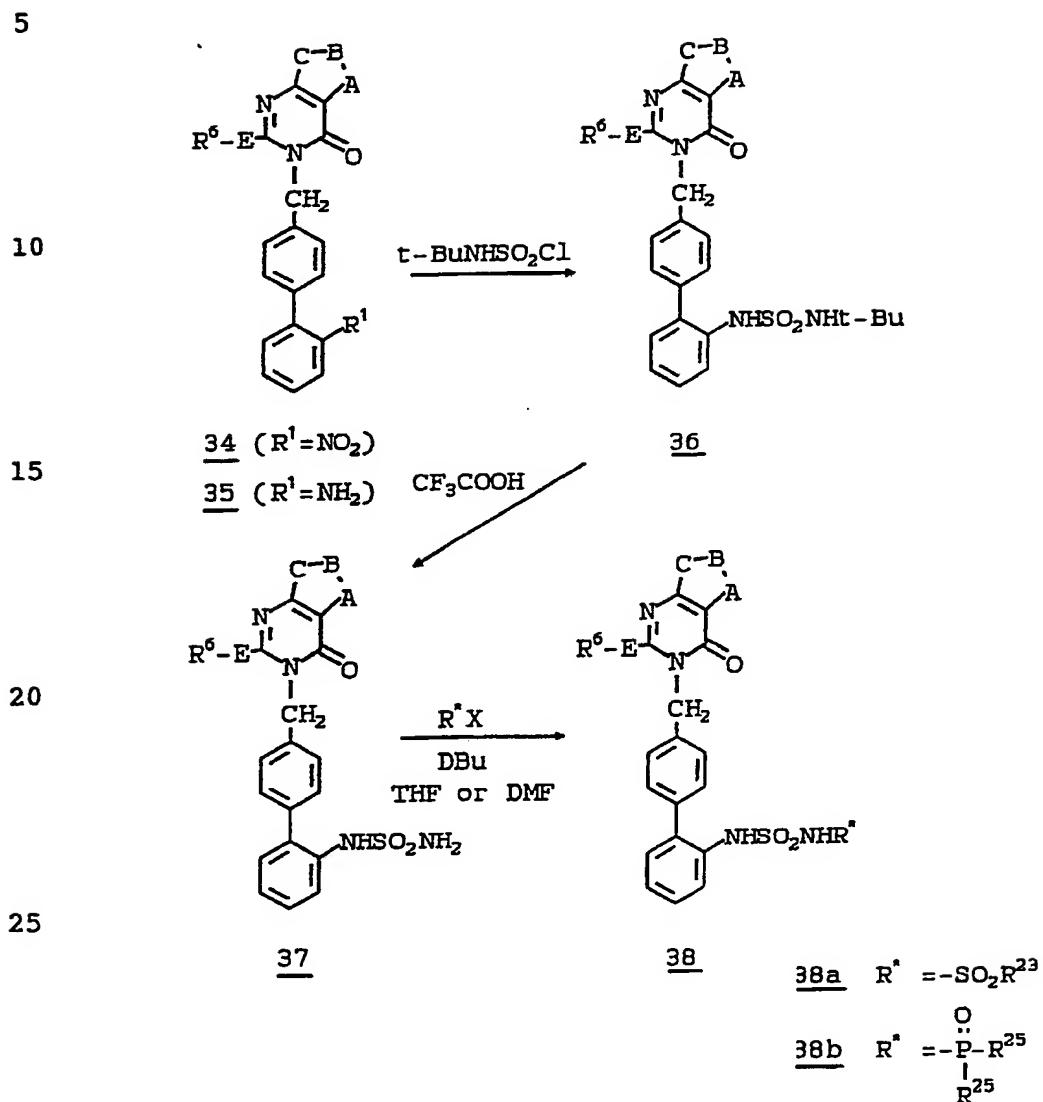
15 Compounds of the Formula (I) wherein R¹ is -NHSO₂R²³ may be prepared by the reaction of an appropriate sulfonyl halide (R²³SO₂Cl) or sulfonyl imidazole derivative with the aryl amine 35 in the presence of an appropriate base such as pyridine,
20 triethylamine or DBU.

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- 64 -

SCHEME 13



- 65 -

Compounds of Formula (I) and the benzyl halides of the formula (44) wherein R¹ is 1,2,3,5-oxathiadiazole-2-oxide may be prepared from the corresponding cyano derivative (39) or cyano precursor (10b) as outlined in Schemes 14 and 15, respectively utilizing procedures described in U.S. Patent 4,910,019. The cyano derivatives (39), obtained as described in Scheme 1, can be converted into the corresponding amidoxime (40) by treatment with hydroxylamine hydrochloride and sodium methoxide in an organic solvent, such as methanol or DMSO. The amidoxime (40) then can be treated with base and thionyl chloride in an aprotic solvent to form the desired 1,2,3,5-oxathiadiazole-2-oxide (41).

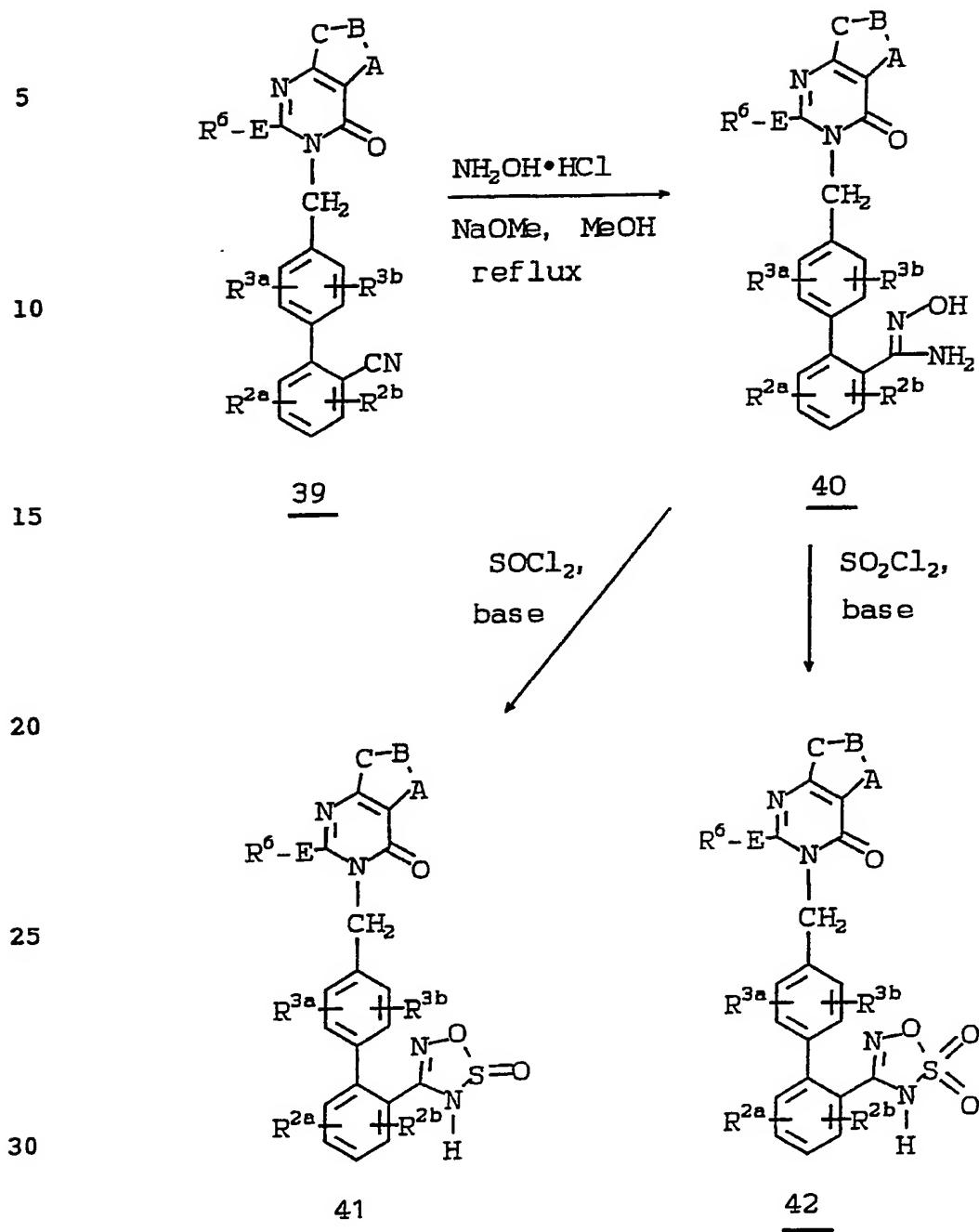
Similarly, the oxathiadiazole-2,2-dioxide (42) can be prepared by treatment of amidoxime (40) with a base and sulfonyl chloride. As shown in Scheme 15, the cyano precursor (10b) may be converted into the desired 1,2,3,5-oxathiadiazole (44) which is then protected with the trityl group prior to the formation of the desired benzyl halide (45). The protecting group is removed subsequent to the alkylation of heterocycle (1) to give the desired product (41).

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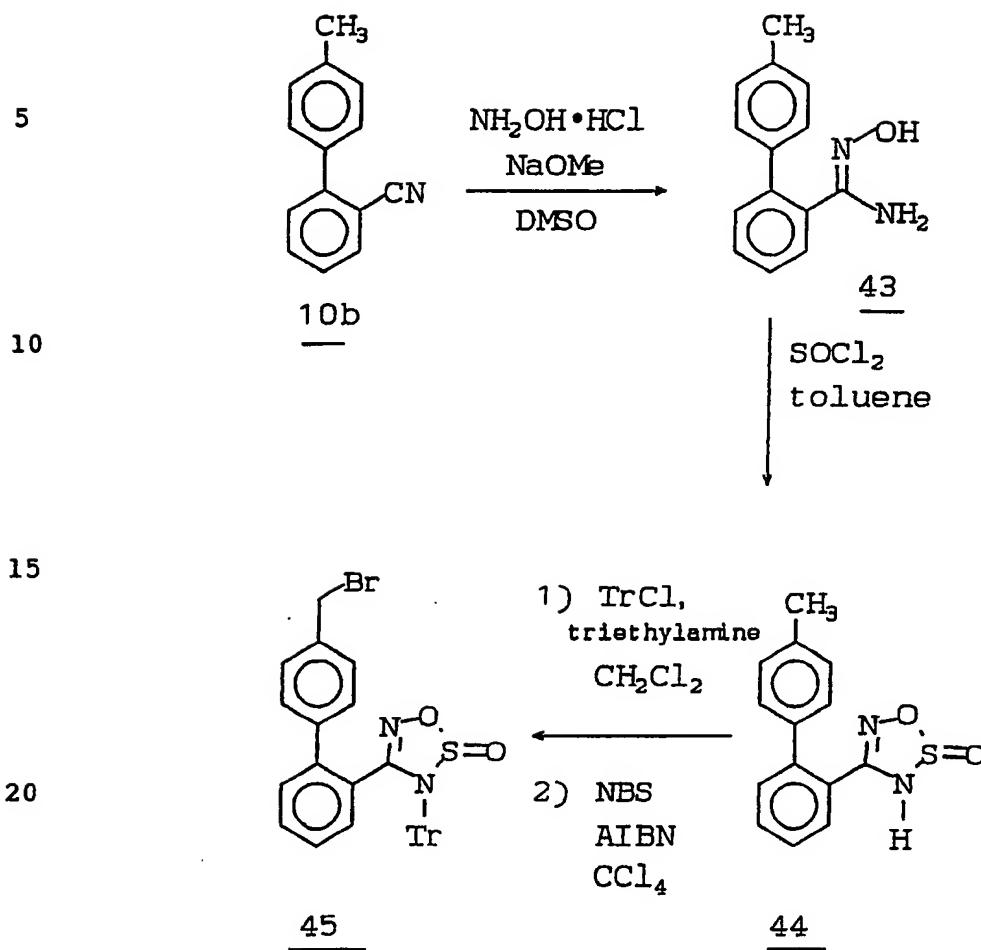
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- 66 -

SCHEME 14



- 67 -

SCHEME 15

Compounds of Formula (I) and the benzyl halides of the formula (3) wherein R^1 is 1,2,3,5-thia-triazole-1-oxide may be prepared from the corresponding precursors **46** or **51** as outlined in Schemes 16 and 17, respectively. Intermediate **51** may be prepared from the biphenyl **10a** according to the scheme illustrated (see procedures in U.S. Patent No. 4,870,186). Intermediates (47) and (52) can be treated with SOCl_2 (see procedures in: Ber. Deutsch.

- 68 -

Chem. Ges. 1971, 104 pp 639) to give intermediates, (48) and (53). Bromination of the N-protected compounds (49) and (53) provides intermediates 50 and 54 respectively. After alkylation with an appropriate heterocycle, the trityl group of the intermediate derived from 50 is removed with protic acid and the cyanoethyl group of the intermediate derived from 54 is removed upon treatment with hydroxide. Alternatively, (50) and (54) may be prepared as shown in Scheme 18 and 19. Treatment of (55) with SOCl_2 (see procedures in: Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Ges. 1971, 104 pp 639) provides (56), which under mild hydrolytic conditions provides (48). The conversion of (48) to (50) is as described for Scheme 16. Alkylation of the trityl protected analog (57) by treatment with a base such as NaH and an alkyl halide would provide (49), which then may be converted to (54) as previously described.

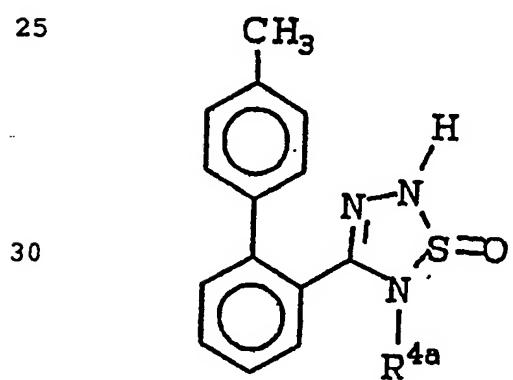
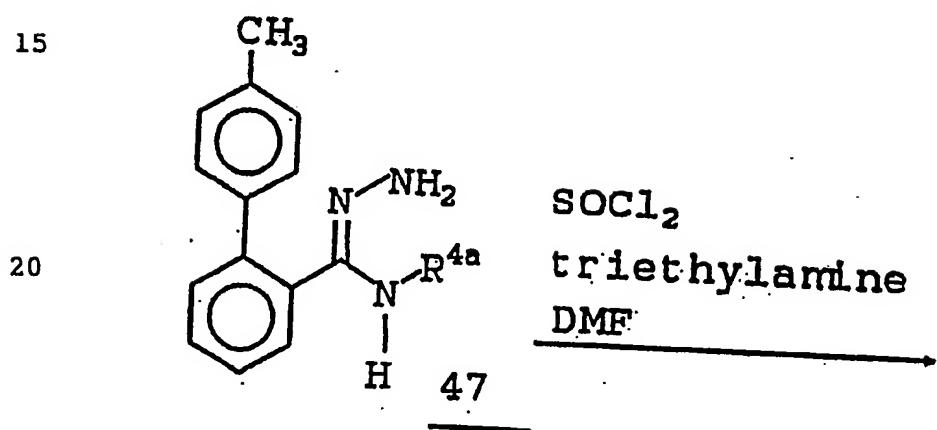
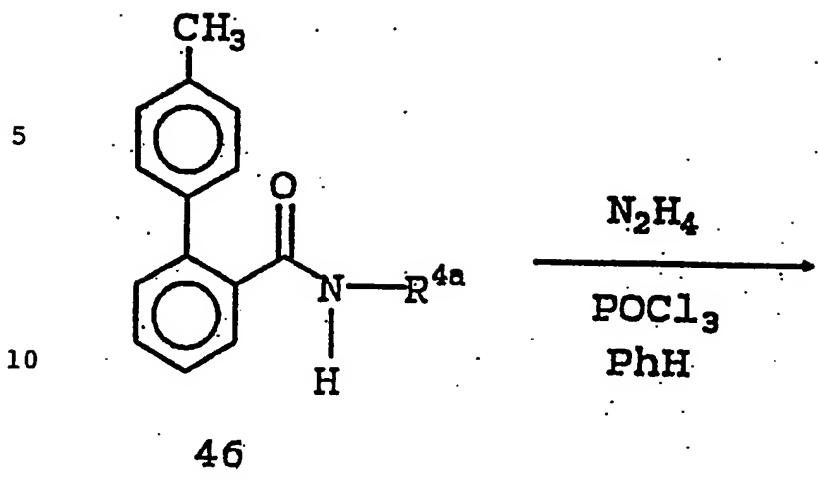
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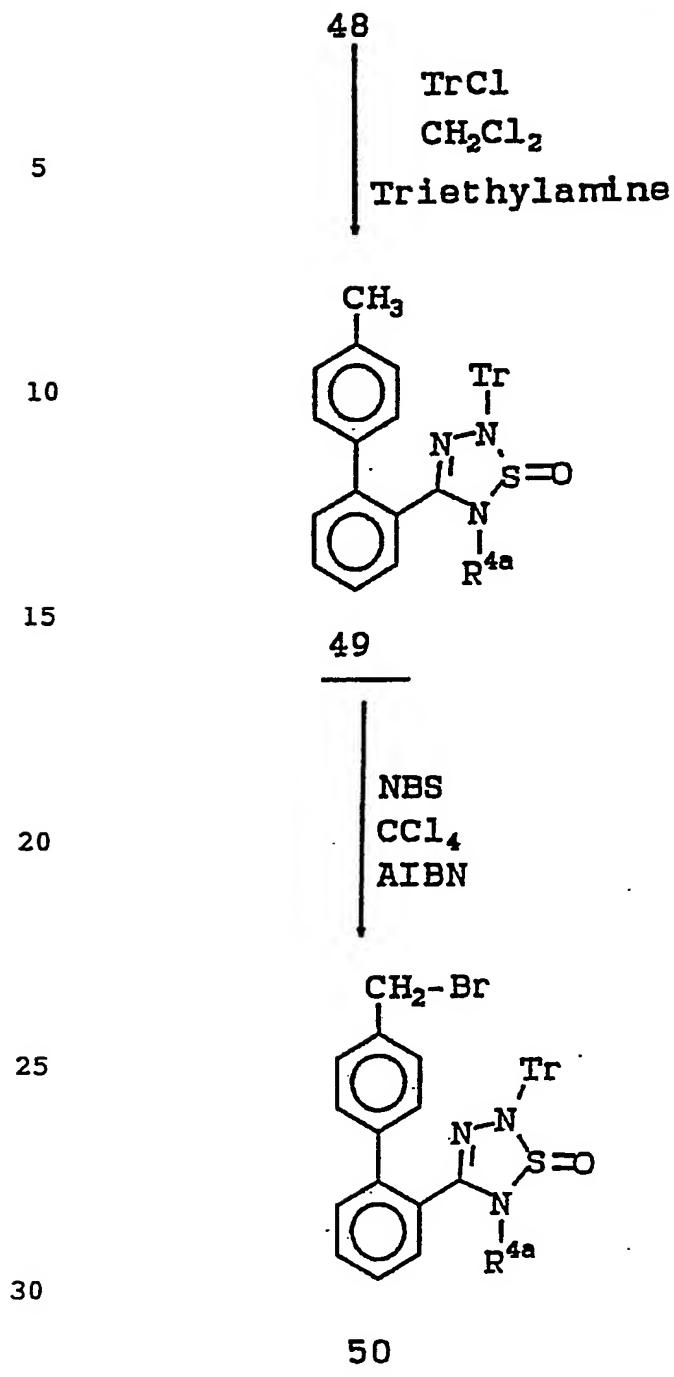
- 69 -

SCHEME 16



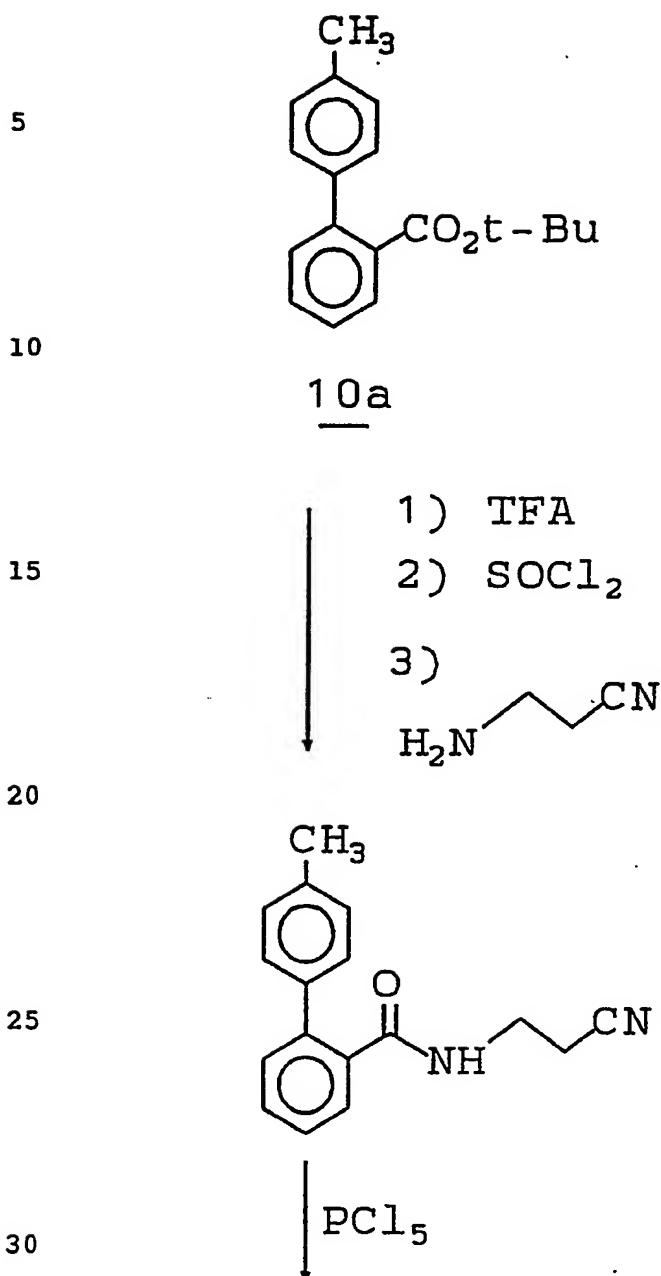
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- 69a -

SCHEME 16 CONT'D

- 70 -

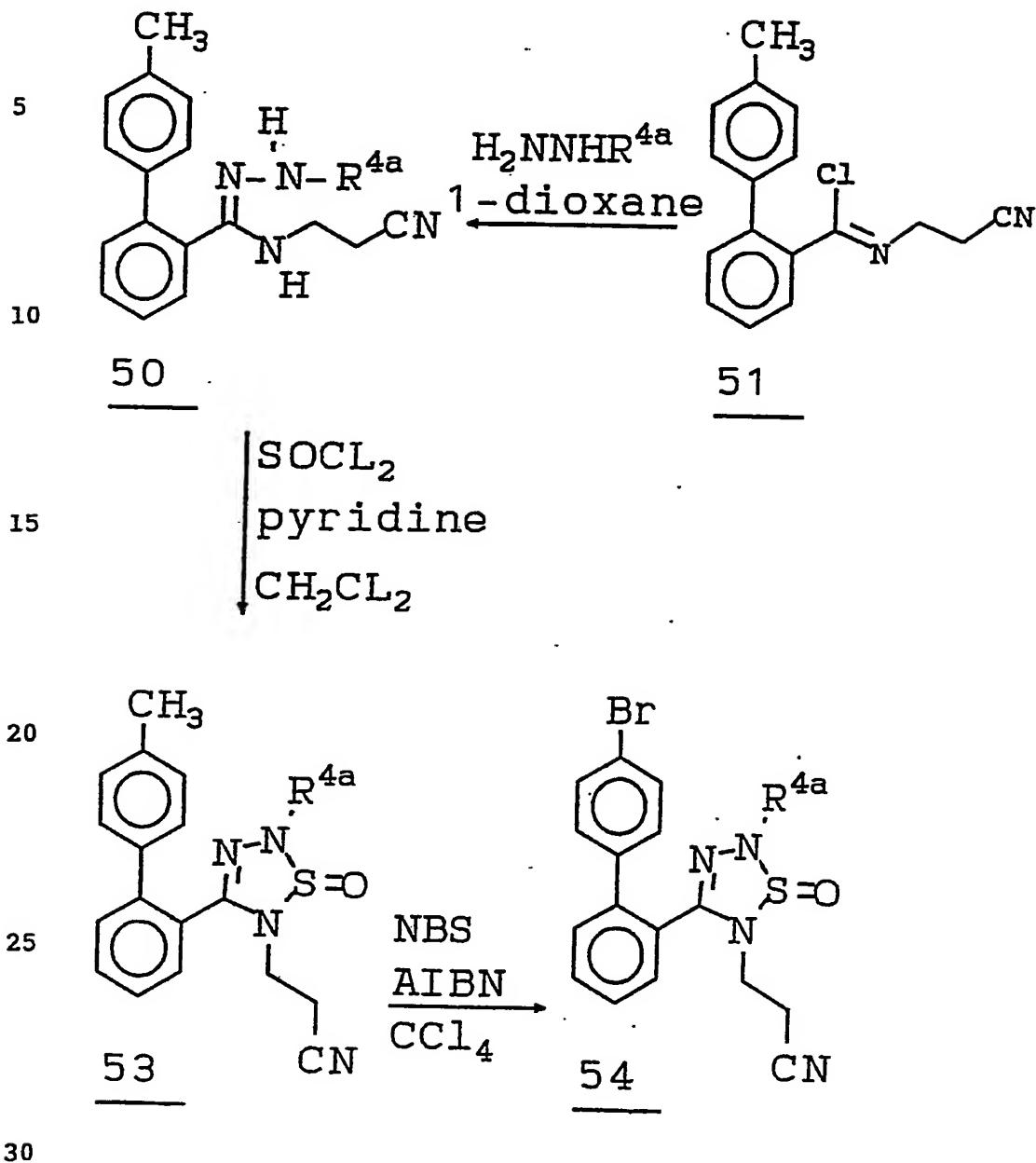
SCHEME 17



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- 70a -

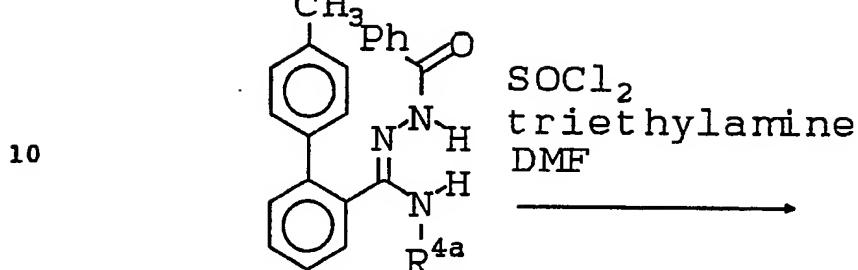
SCHEME 17 CONT'D



- 71 -

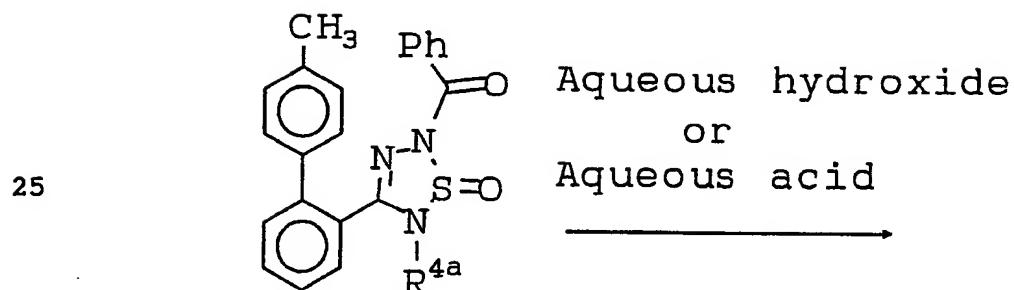
SCHEME 18

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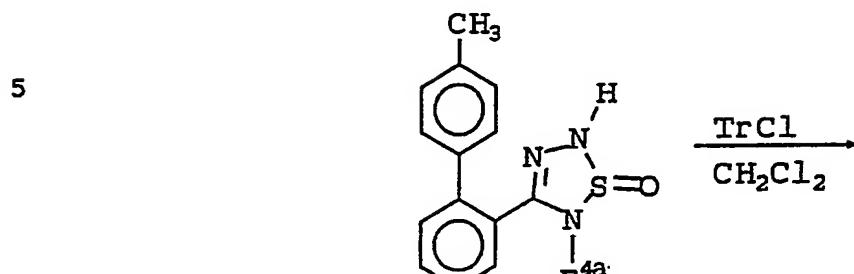
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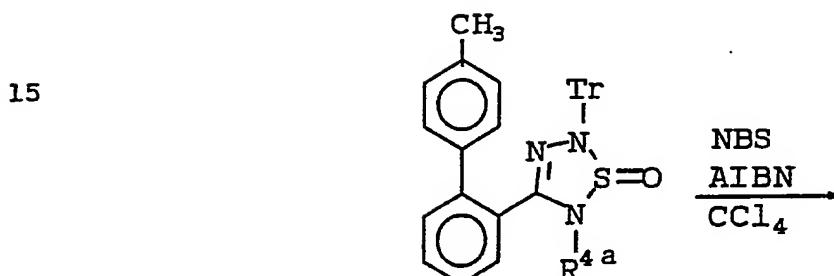
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56

- 71a -

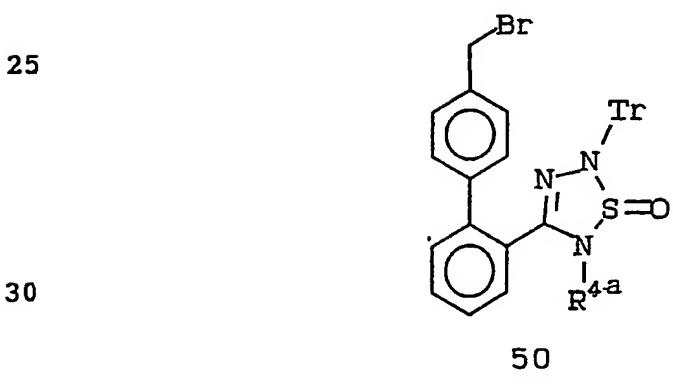
scheme 18 Cont.'d



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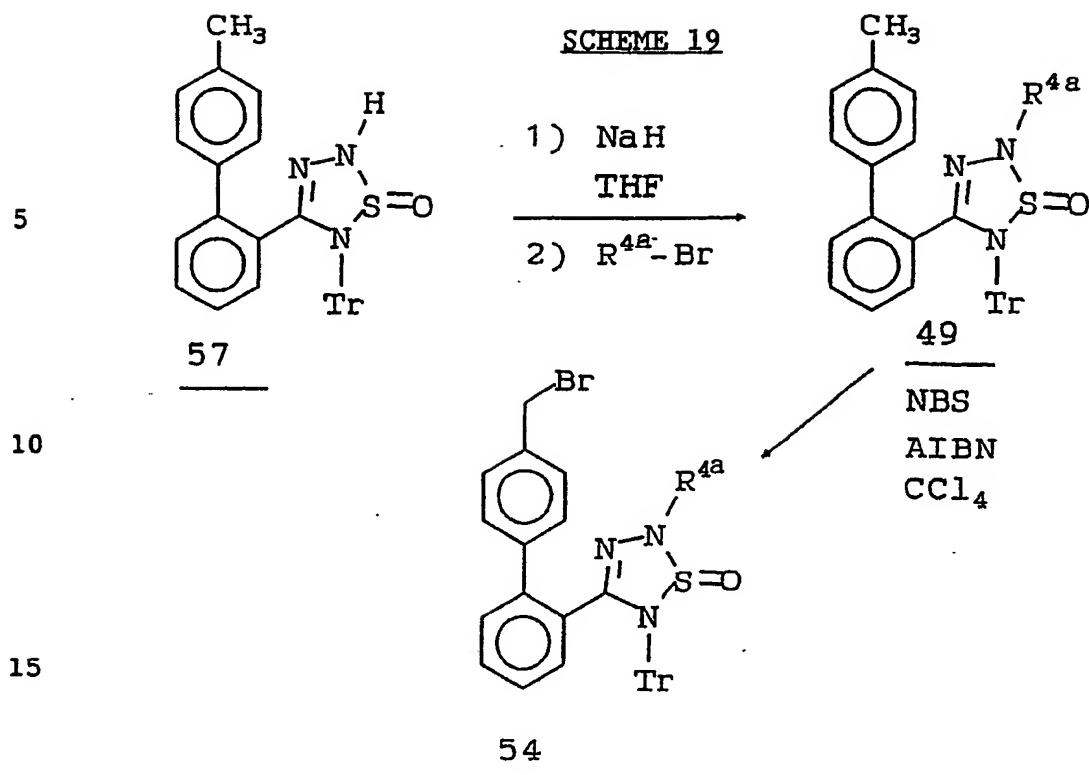


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- 72 -



Compounds of Formula (I) and the benzyl
 halides of formula (6) wherein R¹ is 1,2,3,5-thia-
 triazole-1,1-dioxide-4-yl may be prepared using
 procedures described in Monatsh. Chem., 1985, 116, pp
 1321 and described herein. Sequential treatment of
 intermediates such as (51) or (47) with n-BuLi and
 SO₂F₂ will provide the 1,2,3,5-thiatriazol-1,1-dioxide
 analogs of (48) and (52). Further elaboration of the
 afore mentioned analogs by the methods described for
 the conversion of (48) to (50) in Scheme 16 and the
 methods described for the conversion of (52) to (54)
 in Scheme 17 would give the benzyl halides of formula
 (2) wherein R¹ is 2-triphenylmethyl-1,2,3,5-thiatria-
 zole-1,1-dioxide-4-yl and 5-triphenylmethyl-1,2,3,5-
 thiatriazole-1,1-dioxide-4-yl, respectively.

- 73 -

Compound of Formula (I) wherein R¹ is 3-oxo-1,2,4-thiadiazolidine-1,1-dioxide may be prepared from the nitro derivative (10c) as outlined in Scheme 20. The amino compound 58 obtained from 10c may be reacted with t-butyl sulfamoylchloride to form the intermediate 59, which then can be alkylated with an appropriate bromoacetic acid derivative to give 60. Treatment of 60 with trifluoroacetic acid followed by the treatment with an appropriate base such as sodium or potassium alkoxide may produce the desired compound 61, which can be elaborated further to give the key alkylating agent 63 as outline in the scheme. Alkylation of an appropriate heterocyclic compound with 63 may then furnish the desired antagonist.

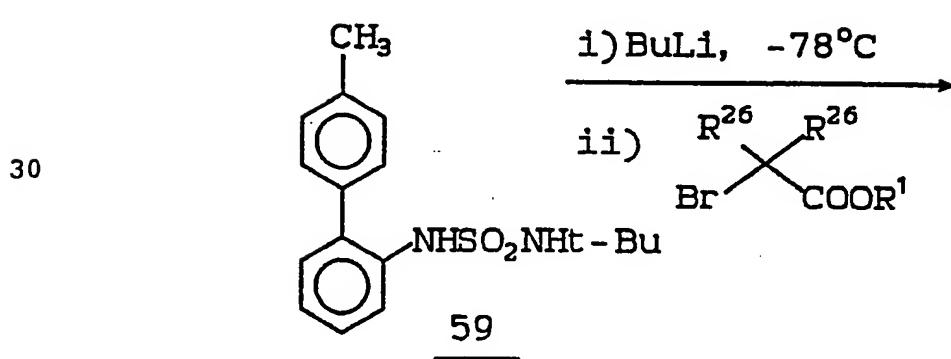
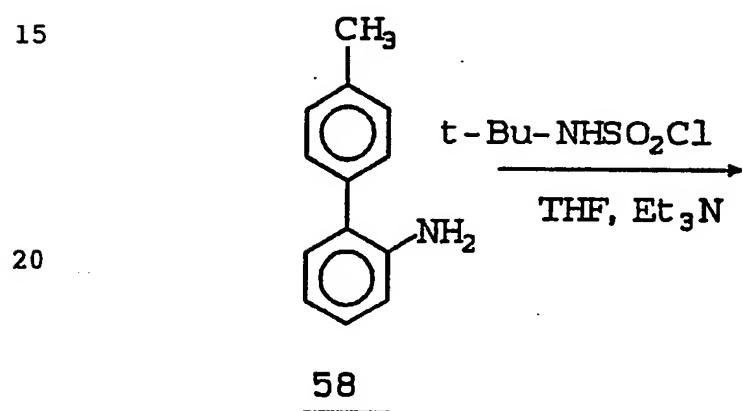
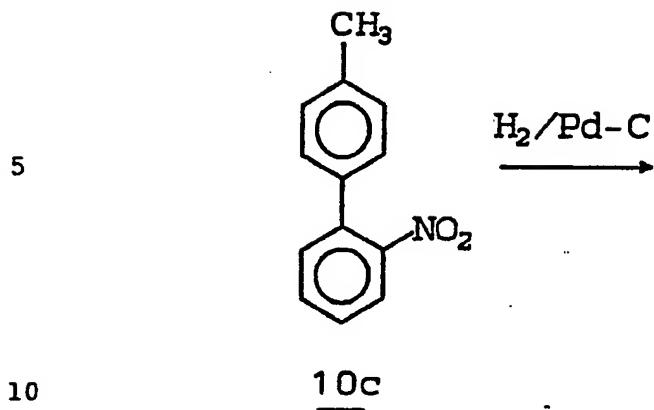
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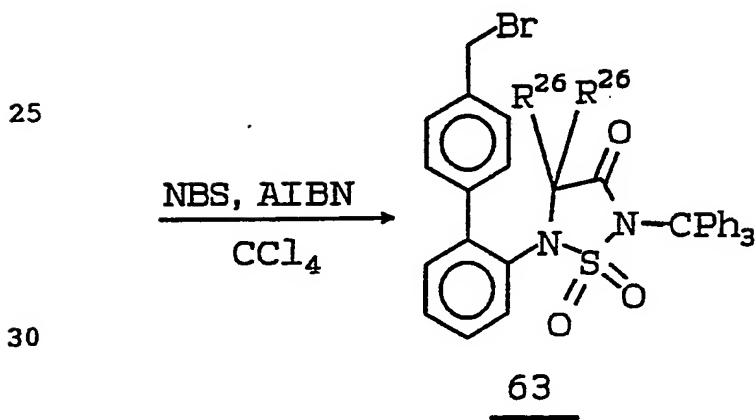
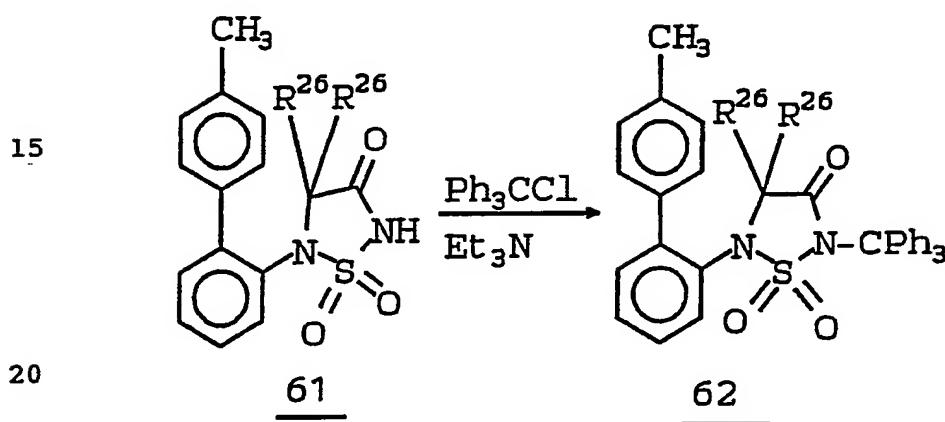
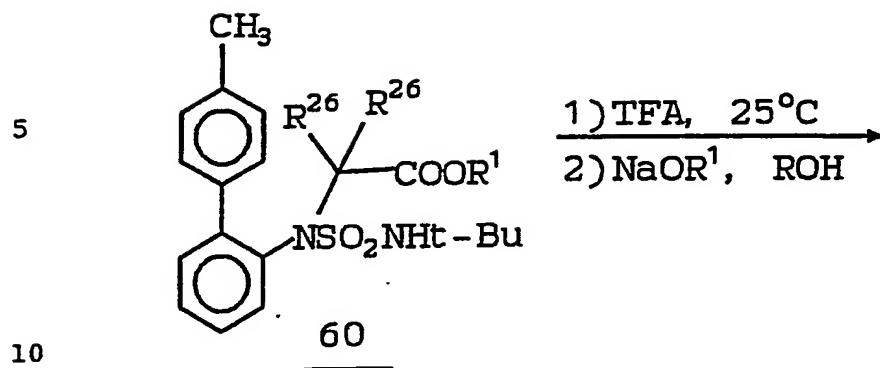
SCHEME 20



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- 74a -

SCHEME 20 CONT'D.



- 75 -

Compound of Formula (I) wherein R¹ is 5-aminosulfonyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole may be prepared using the bromomethyl biphenyl derivative 67 and an appropriate heterocyclic compound. The synthesis of 67 can be accomplished as outlined in Scheme 21. The amidoxime 43 may be reacted with S-methylisothiourea to form the 5-amino-1,2,4-oxadiazole 64, which can be then treated with an appropriate sulfonylchloride to give the corresponding 5-aminosulfonyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole 65. The appropriately protected derivative 66 then can be brominated to form the desired alkylating agent 67.

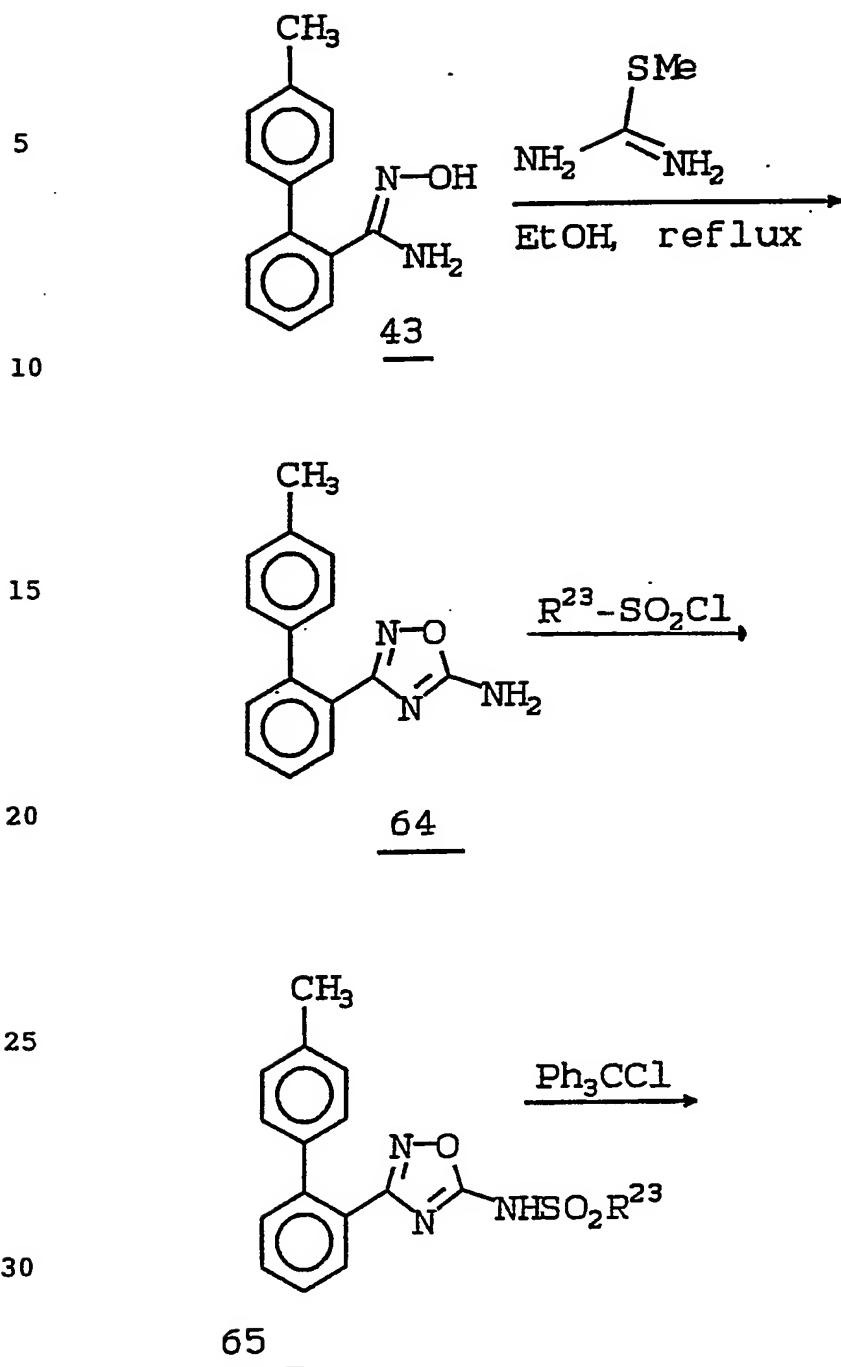
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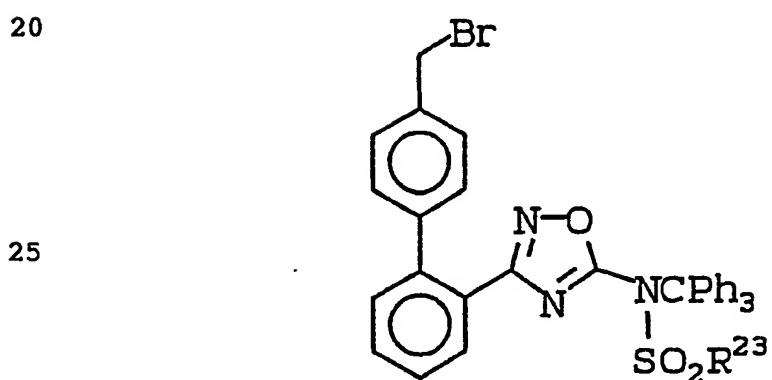
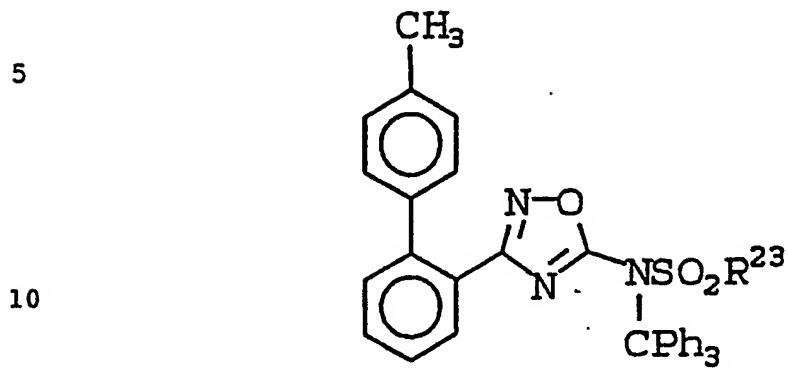
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- 76 -

SCHEME 21

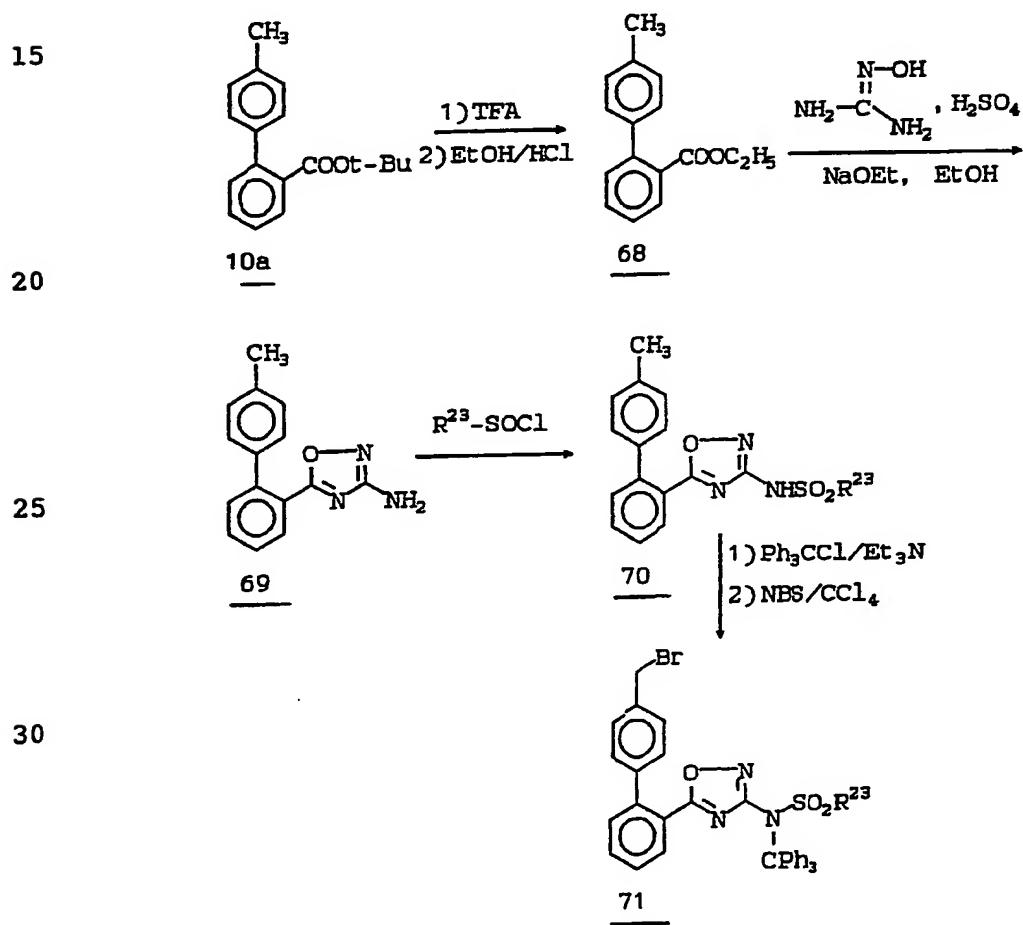
- 76a -

SCHEME 21 CONT'D

- 77 -

Compounds of Formula (I) wherein R¹ is 3-aminosulfonyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole can be prepared starting from the carboxylate derivative (10a) as outlined in Scheme 22. The ester derivative 68 obtained from 10a is treated with N-hydroxy guanidine sulfate in the presence of an alkoxide base to form the 3-amino-1,2,4-oxadiazole derivative 69, which may be reacted with an appropriate sulfonyl chloride to give the 3-aminosulfonyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole compound 70. The compound 71 can be prepared from 70 as outlined in Scheme 22.

SCHEME 22



- 78 -

Compounds of Formula (I) and the benzyl halides of formula (2) wherein R¹ is 1,2,3-oxathiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide-6-yl may be prepared as outlined in Scheme 23. As shown and according to 5 procedures in Angew. Chem. Int. Edn., (1973), 12, pp 869, the betaketoester (72) is treated with fluoro-sulphonyl isocyante, heated to extrude CO₂ and iso-butene, then treated with base such as KOH to form the oxathiazolinone dioxide intermediate (73). 10 Treatment of (73) with triphenylmethyl chloride and triethylamine in CH₂Cl₂ gives (74) which in turn is converted to benzyl halide (75) by treatment with N-bromosuccinimide, AIBN, in CC₁₄ at reflux.

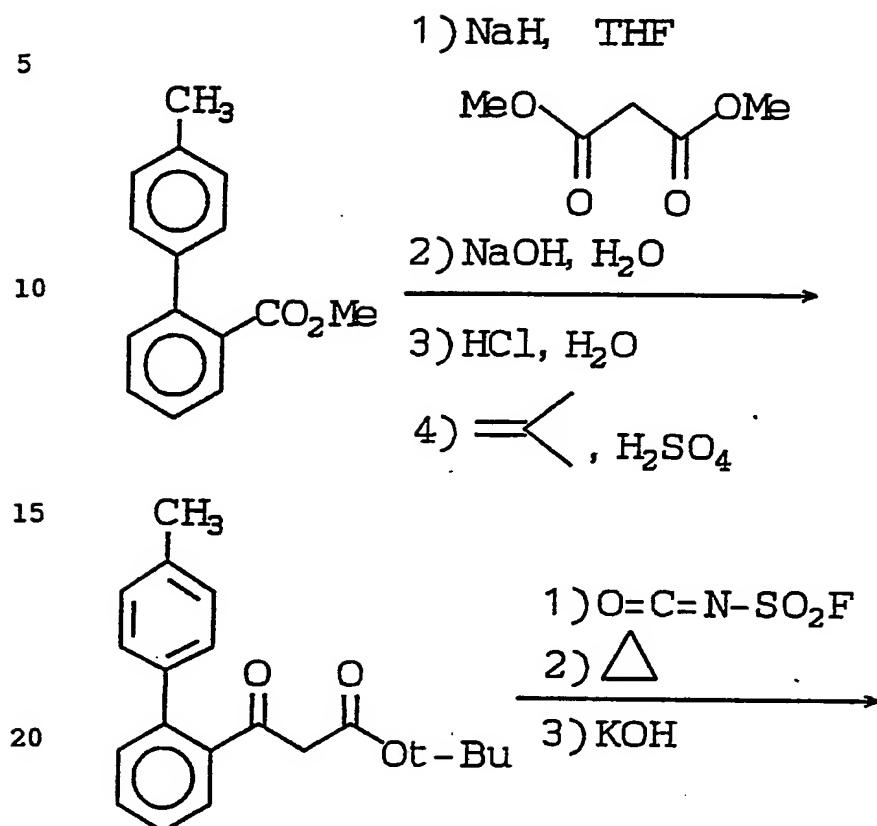
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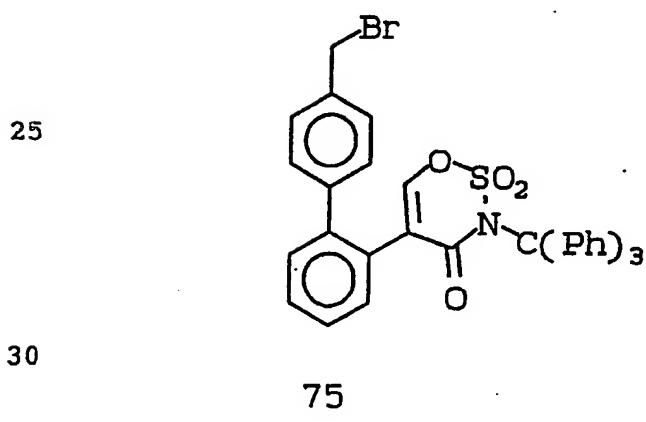
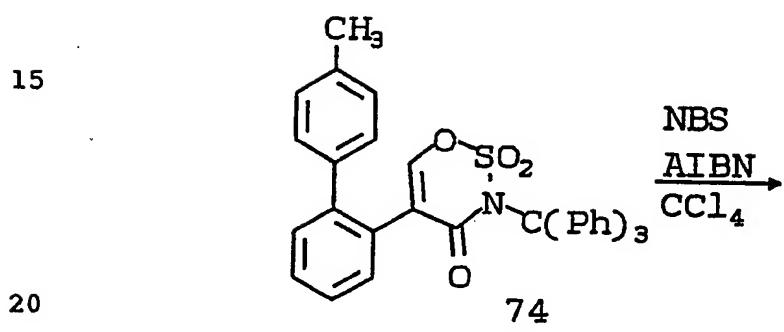
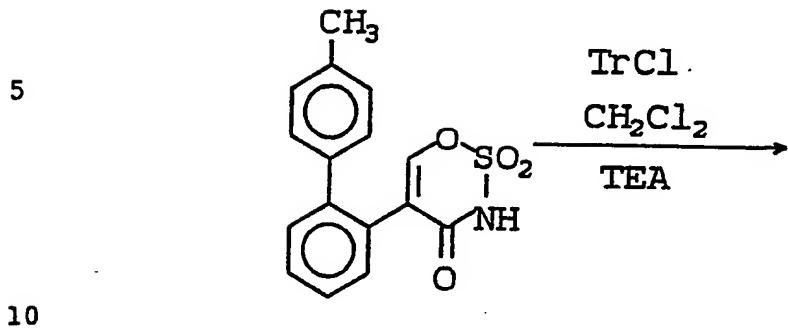
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- 79 -

SCHEME 23

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- 79a -

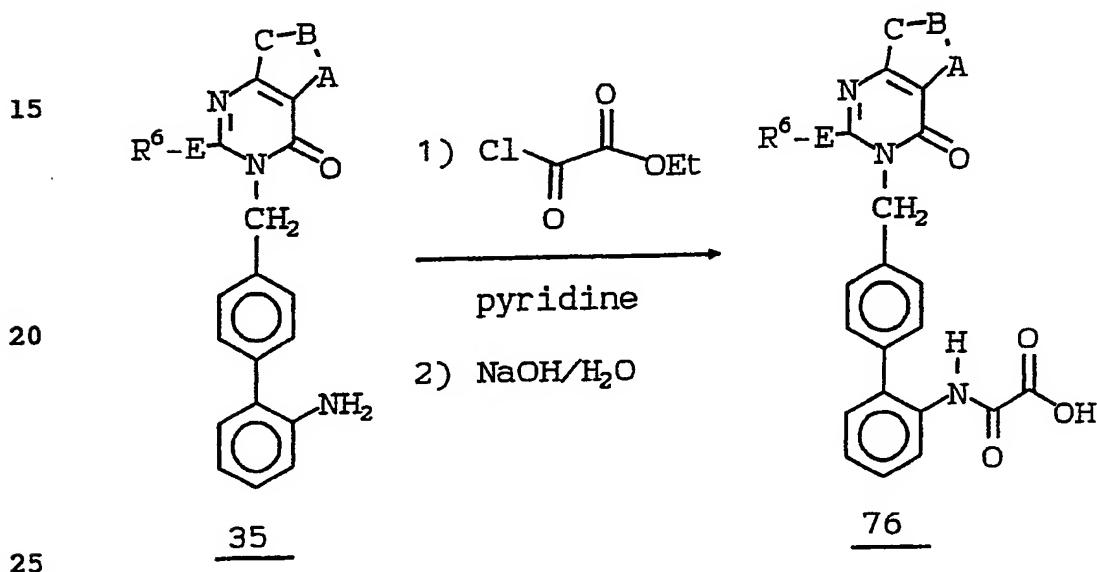
SCHEME 23 CONT'D

- 80 -

Compounds of Formula (I) wherein R¹ is oxamic acid may be prepared utilizing procedures described in J. Med. Chem., 1981, 24, pp 742-748 and as outlined in Scheme 24. The amine (35) is reacted with ethyl oxalyl chloride in the presence of a base such as pyridine or triethylamine and a solvent such as CH₂Cl₂ to form the intermediate oxalyl ester which is subsequently saponified with hydroxide to form oxamic acid (76).

10

SCHEME 24



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- 81 -

Compounds of Formula (I) wherein R¹ is -SO₂NR²⁴OR²⁴ may be prepared as outlined in Scheme 25. The key intermediate 79 is prepared by the reaction of an appropriate heterocyclic compound (1), 5 preferably as an alkali metal salt, with the alkylating agent 77 (prepared from 35). The compound 81, prepared from the sulfonyl chloride 80 and O-t-butylhydroxylamine, is then reacted with 79 in the presence of a Pd(0) catalyst to give 82. Removal 10 of the t-butyl protecting group produces the desired N-hydroxy sulfonamide 83.

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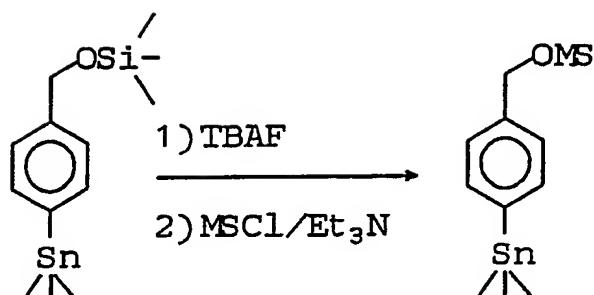
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- 82 -

SCHEME 25

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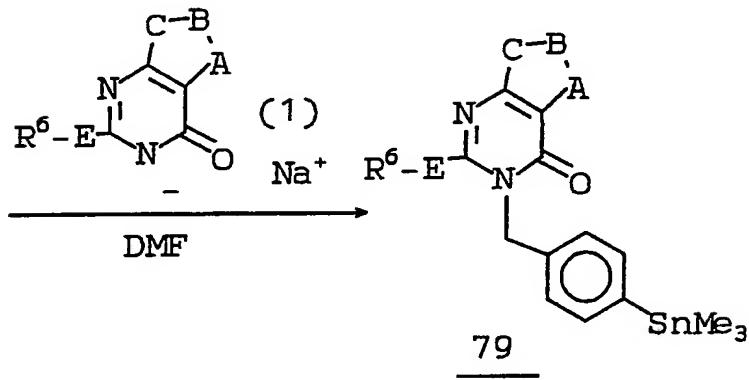
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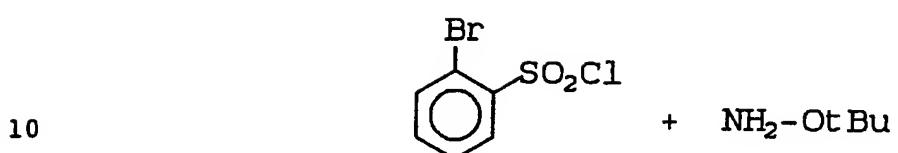
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- 82a -

SCHEME 25 CONT'D

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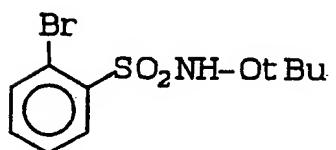
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Et_3N

CH_2Cl_2

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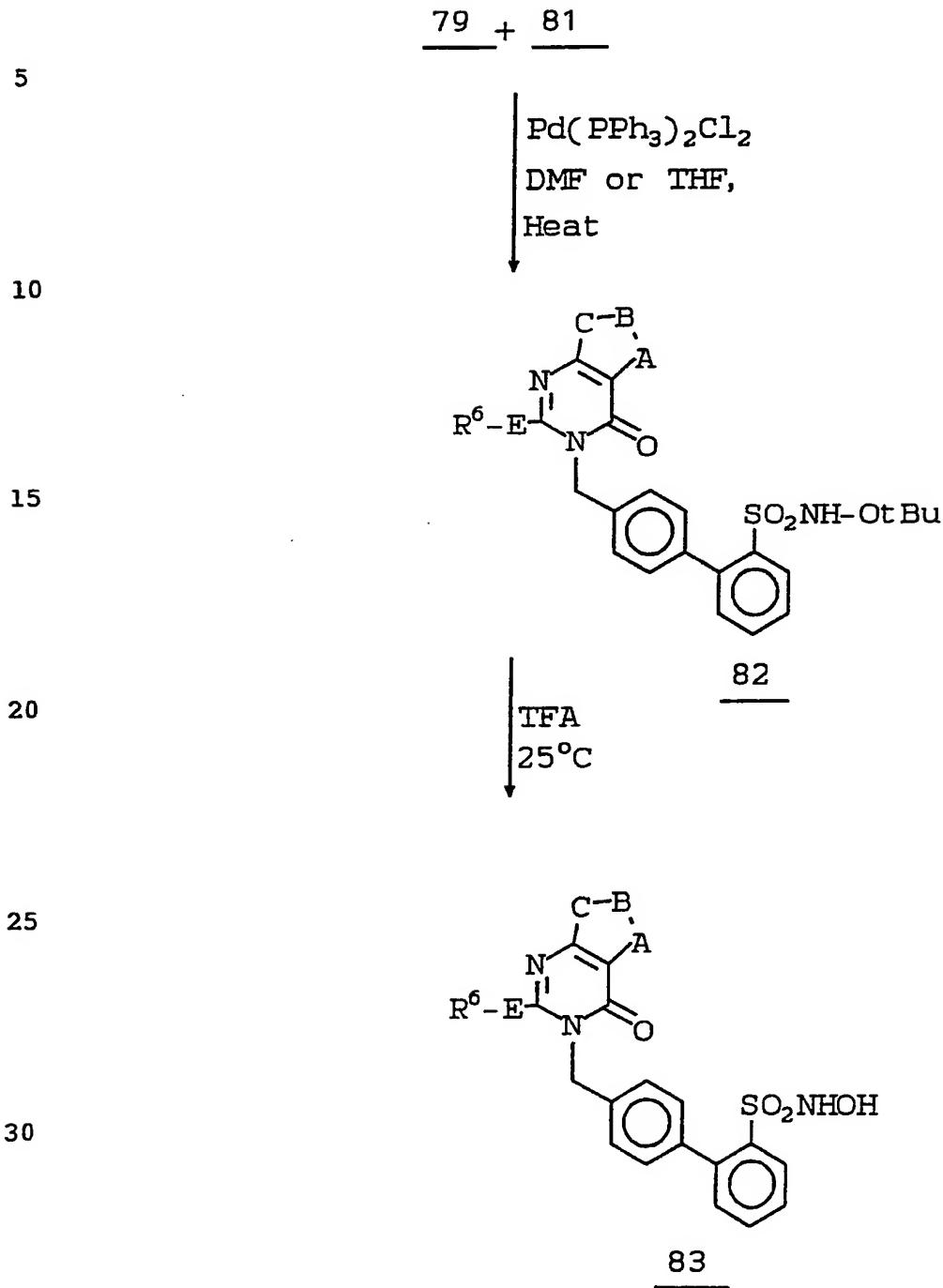


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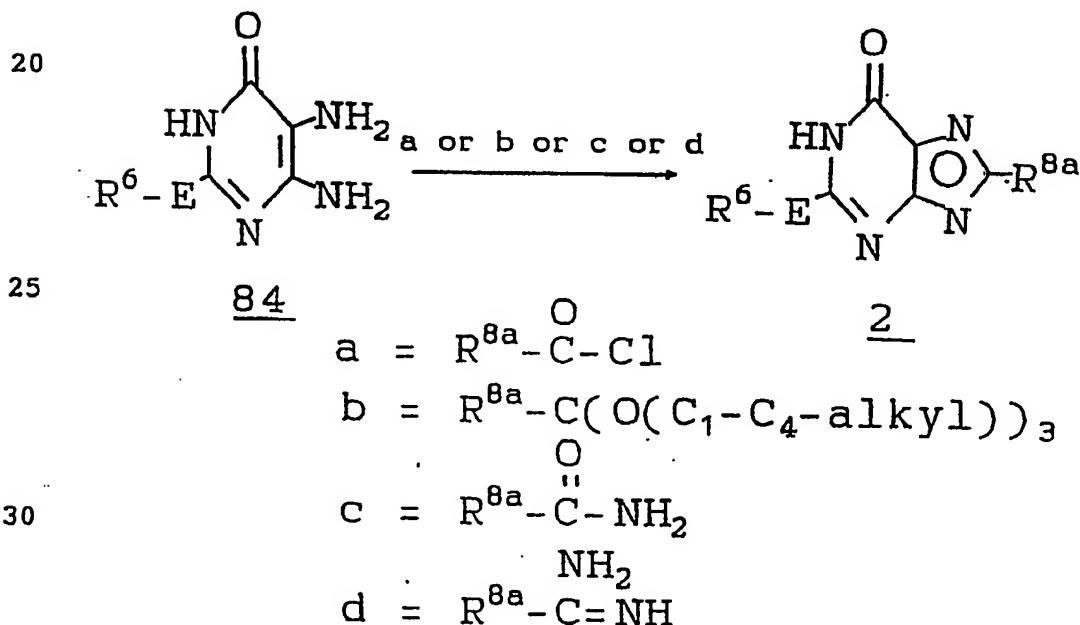
- 82b -

SCHEME 25 CONT'D

- 83 -

In certain cases due to the nature of the heterocycle being prepared and to the availability of starting materials, it may be advantageous to prepare some of the compounds of this invention from a suitably functionalized pyrimidinone ring and then ring closing to compounds of Formula (I). For example, appropriately functionalized 2-substituted-purine-6(1H)-one's (2) may be synthesised from 4,5-diaminopyrimidin-6(1H)-one's (84) by condensation with acids, amides, orthoesters, acid chlorides and amidines to give, following treatment with base and heat, the desired heterocycles (Scheme 26). (14,15,16) This conversion is known as the Taube reaction. The heterocycle may then be alkylated with (6) as shown in Scheme 2.

SCHEME 26



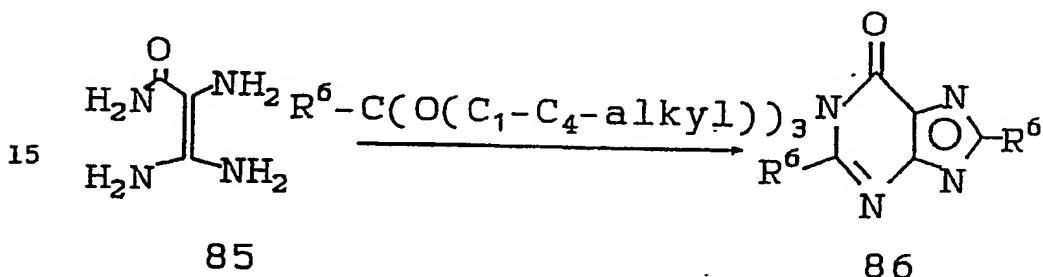
SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 84 -

An alternative method of preparing
 2,8-disubstituted purin-6(1H)-ones is to condense
 aminomalonamidamide (44) with ortho esters to give
 the heterocycle (45) (Scheme 27)⁽¹⁷⁾. This may then
 5 be selectively alkylated as shown in Scheme 2 to give
 compounds of Formula (I).

SCHEME 27

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2-Substituted-furo(2,3-d)pyrimidin-4(3H)-
 ones (87) have been prepared from acid catalysed ring
 closing of 5-acetylpyrimidin-4-ones (88)⁽¹⁸⁾.
 25 (Scheme 28) The heterocycle (87) may then be
 alkylated with (6) as shown in Scheme 2 and
 deprotected as necessary to give compounds of Formula
 (I).

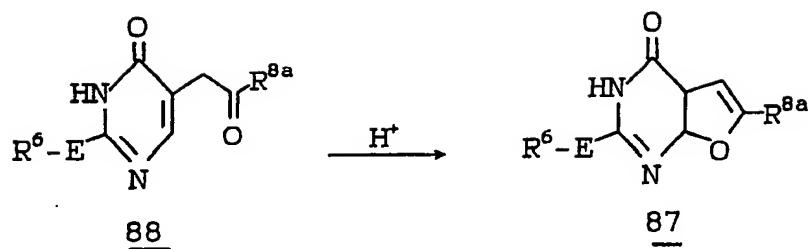
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- 85 -

SCHEME 28

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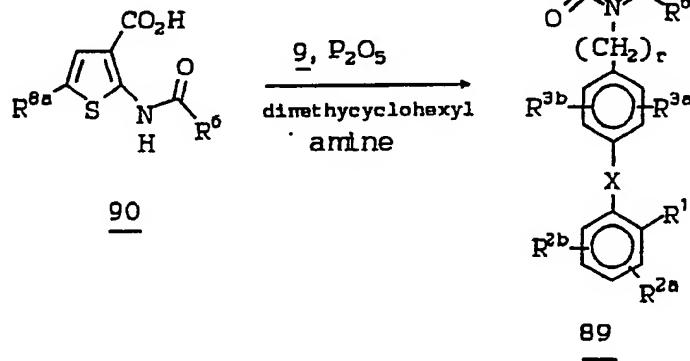
2,3,6-Trisubstituted thieno{2,3-d}pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones (1) have been prepared by heating 2-acylaminothiophene-3-carboxylates (90) with phosphorous pentoxide, N,N'-dimethylcyclohexylamine and an amine hydrochloride at 180°C (Scheme 29).⁽¹⁹⁾ Deprotection of (89) would give rise to compounds of Formula I.

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SCHEME 29

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- 86 -

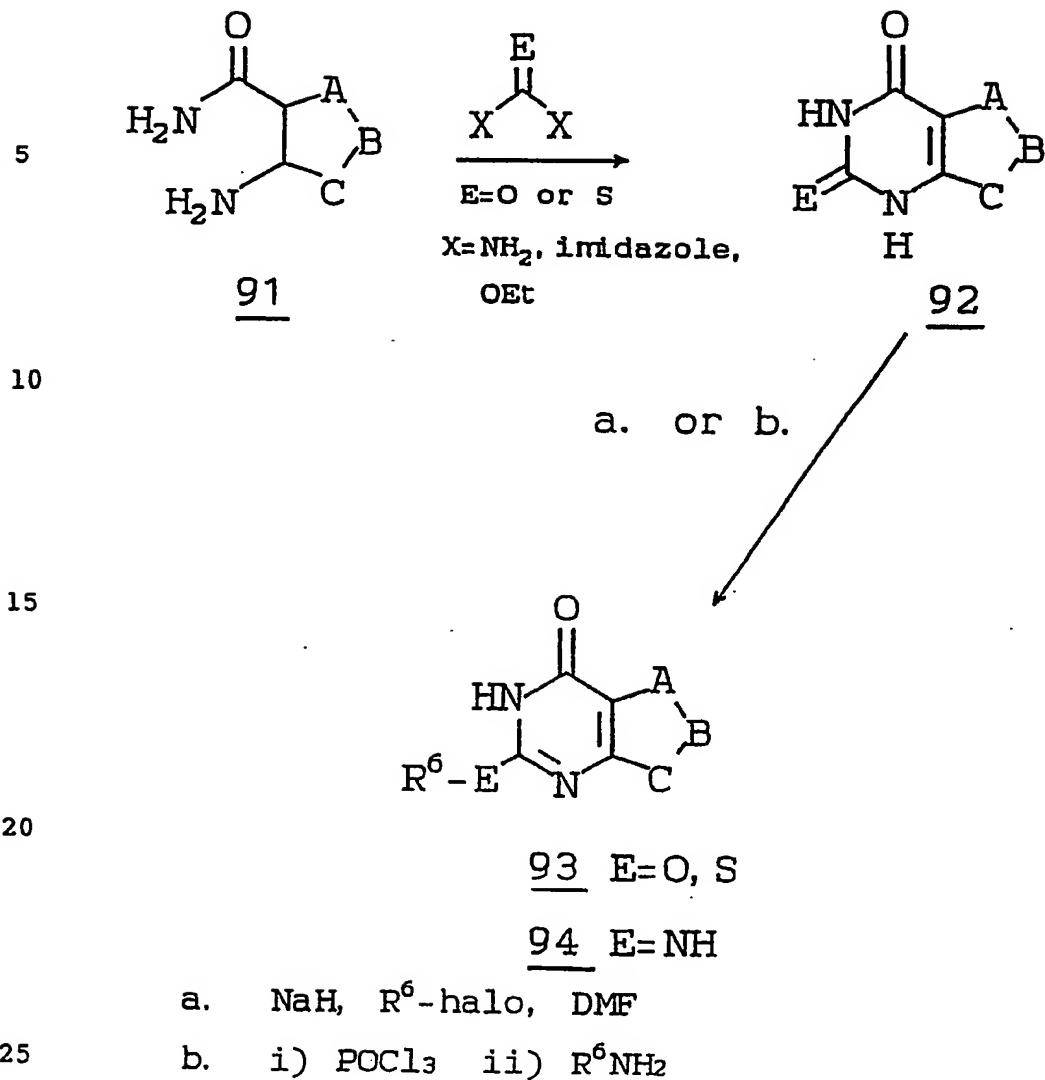
In the cases where E=O,S, a vicinally substituted amino carboxylic acid amide heterocycle (91) may be reacted with phosgene, carbonyldiimidazole, ethyl carbonate, urea, thiourea, carbon disulfide, thiophosgene and other carbonyl and thiocarbonyl equivalents to give heterocycles of structure (92) (Scheme 30). These may, under appropriate conditions, be alkylated on oxygen or sulfur to give compounds of type (93). These may, in turn, be alkylated with (6) as shown in Scheme 2 to give compounds of Formula (I).

Alternatively, (92) may be protected so as to allow conversion of the newly formed carbonyl to iminoyl chloride through the action of a chlorinating agent such as phosphoryl chloride. Reaction of the iminoyl chloride with an amine should give rise to compounds of structure (94) where E=N. These compounds may then be converted to compounds of Formula (I) by appropriate protection and alkylation with (6) as shown in Scheme 2.

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- 87 -

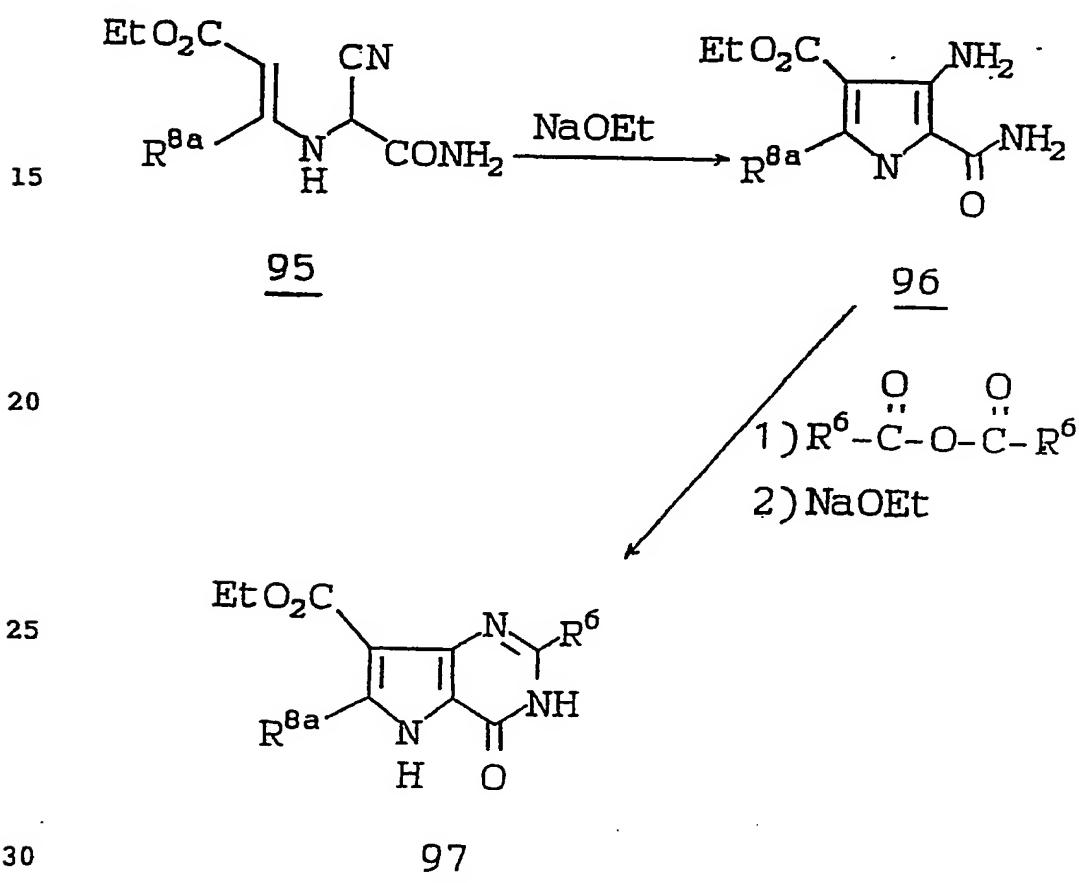
SCHEME 30

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- 88 -

2-Substituted pyrrolo{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones may be prepared from enamine (95) by treatment with base to give the pyrrole (96) followed by condensation with an anhydride and treatment with base to give the pyrimidinone (97) (Scheme 31)⁽²⁰⁾. This may, in turn, be alkylated, after appropriate protecting groups have been added, with (6) as shown in Scheme 2.

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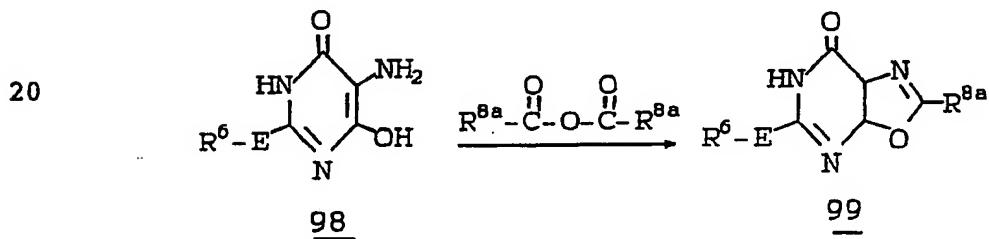
SCHEME 31

- 89 -

The synthesis of oxazolo{5,4-d}pyrimidin-7(6H)-ones is reported to be precluded from 2-amino-3-cyano-oxazoles via acylation and hydrolysis/cyclization with basic hydrogen peroxide due to the instability of the oxazole ring. An alternative route is available from the pyrimidinone (98) by treatment with an alkyl anhydride to give (99) (Scheme 32)(21). This may, in turn, be alkylated with (6) as indicated in Scheme 2 to give structures of Formula (I).

SCHEME 32

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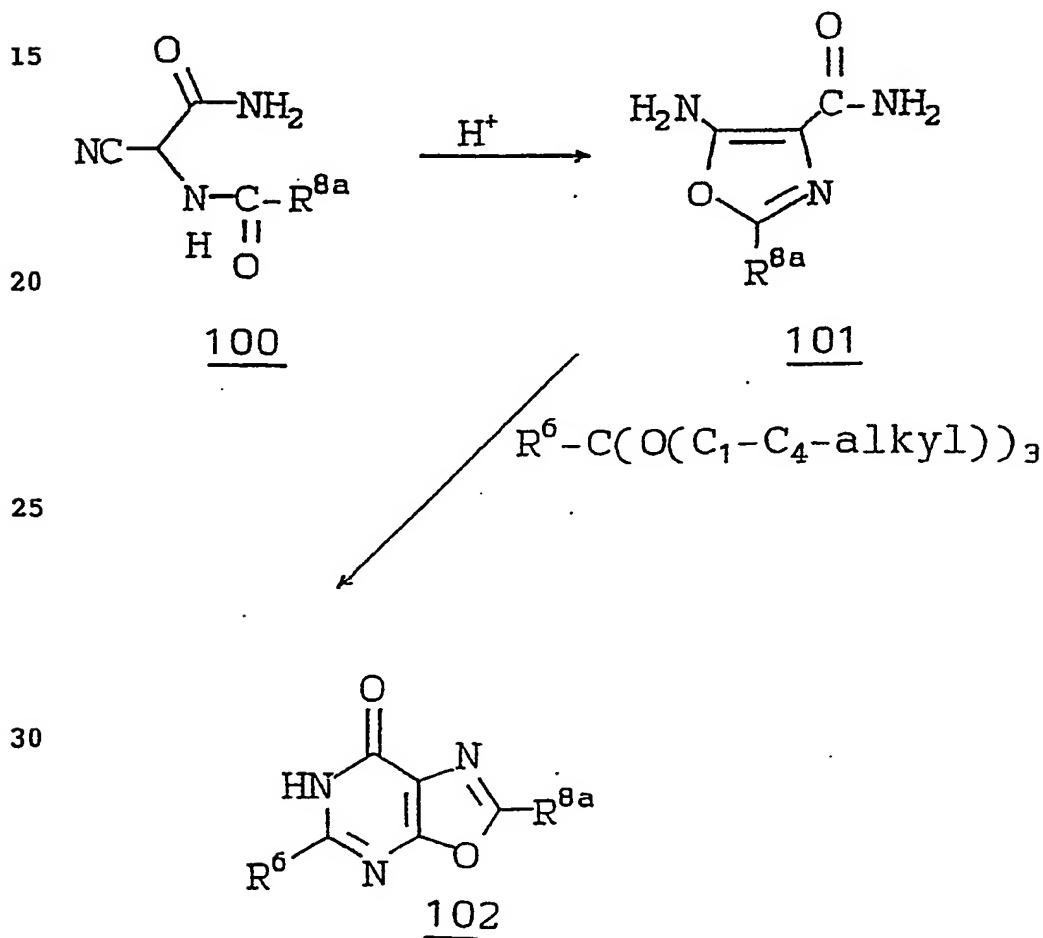
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- 90 -

Oxazolo(4,5-d)pyrimidin-7(6H)-ones may be prepared from 2-acylamino-2-cyanoacetamides via intermediate carboxamide hydrochlorides. Thus, 2-acylamino-2-cyano acetamides (100) are converted to oxazoles (101) by treatment with acid. Condensation of the oxazoles (101) with an orthoformate gave 5-unsubstituted oxazolo{4,5-d}pyrimidin-7(6H)-ones (102) (Scheme 33). (22) Condensation with alkyl orthoformates should give rise to the 5-substituted series. Alkylation of (102) will give rise to compounds of Formula (I) as indicated in Scheme 2.

SCHEME 33



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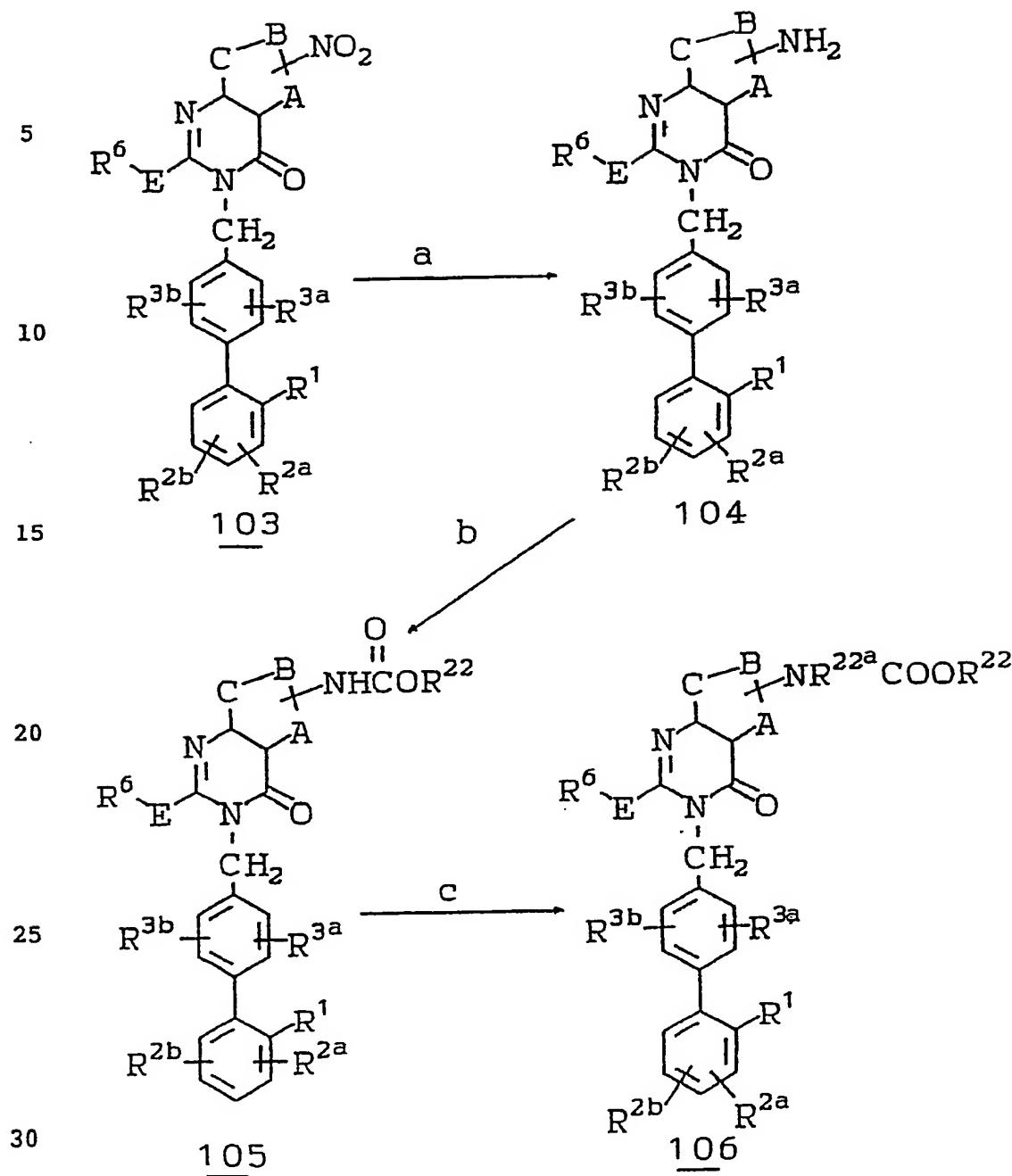
- 91 -

Further functionalization of compounds of Formula (I) where R^{8a} or R^{8b} is nitro is available through the following route (Scheme 34). The nitro group of (103) may be reduced to the amine (104) by reduction with hydrogen over palladium on carbon.

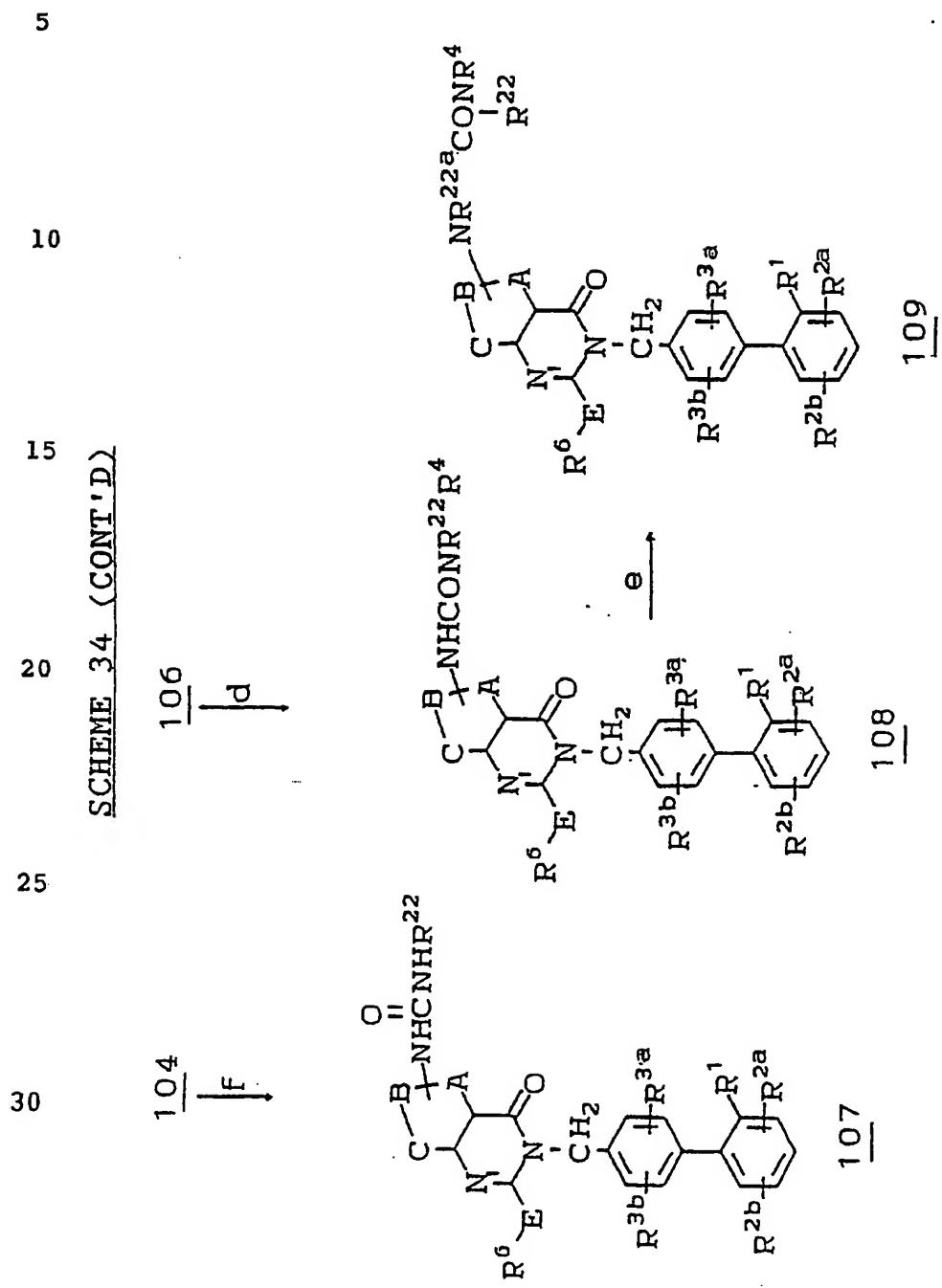
The amine may then be acylated with acid chlorides to give amides under basic conditions. The acylation of the amine with chloroformates is best carried out in the presence of sodium hydride to form the anilinium anion. This anion reacts quickly with chloroformates to give the carbamates (105). The carbamate may be isolated and then deprotonated with lithium hexamethyldisilazide and alkylated to give the N,N-dialkylated carbamates (106). Alternatively this process may be carried out in one pot by first performing the anilinium anion, acylating it and then deprotonating *in situ* and alkylating with R⁴ iodide group to give (106). The amine (104) reacts slowly with isocyanates to give ureas (107). Trisubstituted ureas (108) may be prepared from the benzyl carbamate (105) (R²²=benzyl) by treatment with the magnesium salt of a secondary amine. The trisubstituted ureas may be N-alkylated by deprotonation with lithium hexamethyldisilazide and alkylation with an R⁴ iodide to give (109). The amine may be further derivatized or converted to other groups by means of chemical procedures well known to those skilled in the art.

- 92 -

SCHEME 34



- 93 -



SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 93A -

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a. H₂, 10%Pd/C, Et Ac

10

b. NaH, ClCOR²², DMF

c. LiN(TMS)₂, R^{22a}I

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d. MeMgBr, R⁴NHR²², THF, reflux

e. LiN(TMS)₂, R^{22a}I, DMF

20

f. R²²NCO, CH₂Cl₂

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It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that functional group transformations can be conducted on aryl and heterocyclic rings to afford desired analogs. For example, esters may be converted
5 to amides by heating them with amines and an amide nitrogen if present in the heterocycle may be alkylated using bases such as sodium hydride in DMF with the appropriate alkyl halide. Functional group protection throughout these syntheses will be chosen to be
10 compatible with subsequent reaction conditions.
Ultimately such protecting groups will be removed to generate the desired optimally active compounds of Formula I. For example, R¹ as carboxyl is often protected as its t-butyl ester which in the last step
15 is removed by treatment with trifluoroacetic acid.

The compounds of this invention form salts with various inorganic and organic acids and bases which are also within the scope of the invention. Such
20 salts include ammonium salts, alkali metal salts like sodium and potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts like the calcium and magnesium salts, salts with organic bases; e.g., dicyclohexylamine salts, N-methyl-D-glucamine, salts with amino acids like
25 arginine, lysine, and the like. Also, salts with organic and inorganic acids may be prepared; e.g., HCl, HBr, H₂SO₄, H₃PO₄, methane-sulfonic, toluene-sulfonic, maleic, fumaric, camphorsulfonic. The non-toxic, physiologically, acceptable salts are
30 preferred, although other salts are also useful; e.g., in isolating or purifying the product.

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The salts can be formed by conventional means such as by reacting the free acid or free base forms of the product with one or more equivalents of the appropriate base or acid in a solvent or medium
5 in which the salt is insoluble, or in a solvent such as water which is then removed in vacuo or by freeze-drying or by exchanging the cations of an existing salt for another cation on a suitable ion exchange resin.

10 Angiotensin II (AII) is a powerful arterial vasoconstrictor, and it exerts its action by interacting with specific receptors present on cell membranes. In order to identify AII antagonists and determine their efficacy in vitro, the following two
15 ligand-receptor binding assays were established.

Receptor binding assay using rabbit aortae membrane preparation:

Three frozen rabbit aortae (obtained from
20 Pel-Freeze Biologicals) are suspended in 5mM Tris-0.25M Sucrose, pH 7.4 buffer (50 ml) homogenized, and then centrifuged. The mixture is filtered through a cheesecloth and the supernatant is centrifuged for 30 minutes at 20,000 rpm at 4°C. The
25 pellet thus obtained is resuspended in 30 ml of 50mM Tris-5 mM MgCl₂ buffer containing 0.2% Bovine Serum Albumin and 0.2 mg/ml Bacitracin and the suspension is used for 100 assay tubes. Samples tested for screening are done in duplicate. To the membrane
30 preparation (0.25 ml) there is added

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125^I-Sar¹Ile⁸-angiotensin II [obtained from New
England Nuclear] (10ul; 20,000 cpm) with or without
the test sample and the mixture is incubated at 37°C
for 90 minutes. The mixture is then diluted with
5 ice-cold 50mM Tris-0.9% NaCl, pH 7.4 (4ml) and
filtered through a glass fiber filter (GF/B Whatman
2.4" diameter). The filter is soaked in
scintillation cocktail (10 ml) and counted for
radioactivity using Packard 2660 Tricarb liquid
10 scintillation counter. The inhibitory concentration
(IC₅₀) of potential AII antagonist which gives 50%
displacement of the total specifically bound
125^I-Sar¹Ile⁸-angiotensin II is presented as a
measure of the efficacy of such compounds as AII
15 antagonists.

Receptor assay using Bovine adrenal cortex preparation

Bovine adrenal cortex is selected as the
source of AII receptor. Weighed tissue (0.1 g is
20 needed for 100 assay tubes) is suspended in Tris.HCl
(50mM), pH 7.7 buffer and homogenized. The
homogenate is centrifuged at 20,000 rpm for 15
minutes. Supernatant is discarded and pellets
resuspended in buffer [Na₂HPO₄ (10mM)-NaCl
25 (120mM)-disodium EDTA (5mM) containing phenylmethane
sulfonyl fluoride (PMSF)(0.1mM)]. (For screening of
compounds, generally duplicates of tubes are used).
To the membrane preparation (0.5 ml) there is added
3H-angiotensin II (50mM) (10ul) with or without the
30 test sample and the mixture is incubated at 37°C for
1 hour. The mixture is then diluted with Tris buffer
(4ml) and filtered through a glass fiber

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filter (GF/B Whatman 2.4" diameter). The filter is soaked in scintillation cocktail (10ml) and counted for radioactivity using Packard 2660 Tricarb liquid scintillation counter. The inhibitory concentration 5 (IC_{50}) of a potential AII antagonist which gives 50% displacement of the total specifically bound 3H -angiotensin II is presented as a measure of the efficacy of such compounds as AII antagonists.

10 Receptor assay using rat brain membrane preparation

Membranes from rat brain (thalamus, hypothalamus and midbrain) are prepared by homogenization in 50 mM Tris HCl (pH 7.4), and centrifuged at 50,000 x g. The resulting pellets are washed twice in 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM Na_2EDTA , 10 mM Na_2HPO_4 (pH 7.4) and 0.1 mM PMSF by resuspension and centrifugation. For binding assays, the pellets are resuspended in 160 volumes of binding assay buffer (100 mM NaCl, 10 mM Na_2HPO_4 , 5 mM Na_2EDTA , pH 7.4, 15 0.1 mM PMSF, 0.2 mg/ml soybean trypsin inhibitor, 0.018 mg/ml o-phenanthroline, 77 mg/ml dithiothreitol and 0.14 mg/ml bacitracin. For ^{125}I . Ile^8 -angiotensin II binding assays, 10 μl of solvent (for total 20 binding), Sar^1,Ile^8 -angiotensin II (1 μM) (for nonspecific binding) or test compounds (for displacement) and 10 μl of $[^{125}I]Sar^1,Ile^8$ -angiotensin II (23-46 pM) are added to duplicate tubes. The receptor membrane preparation (500 μl) is added to each tube to 25 initiate the binding reaction. The reaction mixtures are incubated at 37°C for 90 minutes. The reaction 30 is then terminated by filtration under reduced

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pressure through glass-fiber GF/B filters and washed immediately 4 times with 4 ml of 5 mM ice-cold Tris HCl (pH 7.6) containing 0.15 M NaCl. The radioactivity trapped on the filters is counted using
5 a gamma counter.

Using the methodology described above, representative compounds of this invention could be evaluated and an IC₅₀<50 μM determined, thereby demonstrating and confirming the utility of the
10 compounds of the invention as effective A II antagonists.

The antihypertensive effects of the compounds described in the present invention may be evaluated using the methodology described below:

15

Male Charles River Sprague-Dawley rats (300-375 gm) are anesthetized with methohexitol (Brevital; 50 mg/kg i.p.) and the trachea is cannulated with PE 205 tubing. A stainless steel pithing rod (1.5 mm thick,
20 150 mm long) is inserted into the orbit of the right eye and down the spinal column. The rats are immediately placed on a Harvard Rodent Ventilator (rate - 60 strokes per minute, volume - 1.1 cc per 100 grams body weight). The right carotid artery is
25 ligated, both left and right vagal nerves are cut, and the left carotid artery is cannulated with PE 50 tubing for drug administration, and body temperature is maintained at 37°C by a

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thermostatically controlled heating pad which received input from a rectal temperature probe.

Atropine (1 mg/kg i.v.) is then administered, and 15 minutes later propranolol (1 mg/kg i.v.). Thirty 5 minutes later antagonists of formula I are administered intravenously or orally. Angiotensin II is then typically given at 5, 10, 15, 30, 45 and 60 minute intervals and every half-hour thereafter for as long as the test compound showed activity. The 10 change in the mean arterial blood pressure is recorded for each angiotensin II challenge and the precent inhibition of the angiotensin II response is calculated.

The compounds of the invention are useful in 15 treating hypertension. They are also of value in the management of acute and chronic congestive heart failure. These compounds may also be expected to be useful in the treatment of secondary hyperaldosteronism, primary and secondary pulmonary 20 hyperaldosteronism, primary and secondary pulmonary hypertension, renal failure such as diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, scleroderma, glomerular sclerosis, proteinuria of primary renal disease, end stage renal disease, renal transplant 25 therapy, and the like, renal vascular hypertension, left ventricular dysfunction, diabetic retinopathy and in the management of vascular disorders such as migraine, Raynaud's disease, luminal hyperplasia, and to minimize the atherosclerotic process. The 30 application of the compounds of this invention for these and similar disorders will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

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The compounds of this invention are also useful to treat elevated intraocular pressure and to enhance retinal blood flow and can be administered to patients in need of such treatment with typical pharmaceutical formulations such as tablets, capsules, injectables and the like as well as topical ocular formulations in the form of solutions, ointments, inserts, gels, and the like.

5 Pharmaceutical formulations prepared to treat intraocular pressure would typically contain about 0.1% to 15% by weight, preferably 0.5% to 2% by weight, of a compound of this invention.

10 In the management of hypertension and the clinical conditions noted above, the compounds of this invention may be utilized in compositions such as tablets, capsules or elixirs for oral administration, suppositories for rectal administration, sterile solutions or suspensions for parenteral or intramuscular administration, and the like.

15 The compounds of this invention can be administered to patients (animals and human) in need of such treatment in dosages that will provide optimal pharmaceutical efficacy. Although the dose will vary from patient to patient depending upon the nature and severity of disease, the patient's weight, special diets then being followed by a patient, concurrent medication, and other factors which those skilled in the art will recognize, the dosage range will generally be about 1 to 1000 mg.

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In the management of hypertension and the clinical conditions noted above, the compounds of this invention may be utilized in compositions such as tablets, capsules or elixirs for oral administration, suppositories for rectal administration, sterile solutions or suspensions for parenteral or intramuscular administration, and the like. The compounds of this invention can be administered to patients (animals and human) in need of such treatment in dosages that will provide optimal pharmaceutical efficacy. Although the dose will vary from patient to patient depending upon the nature and severity of disease, the patient's weight, special diets then being followed by a patient, concurrent medication, and other factors which those skilled in the art will recognize, the dosage range will generally be about 1 to 1000 mg. per patient per day which can be administered in single or multiple doses. Preferably, the dosage

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range will be about 2.5 to 250 mg. per patient per day; more preferably about 5 to 150 mg. per patient per day.

The compounds of this invention can also be administered in combination with other antihypertensives and/or diuretics and/or angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and/or calcium channel blockers. For example, the compounds of this invention can be given in combination with such compounds as amiloride, atenolol, bendroflumethiazide, chlorothalidone, chlorothiazide, clonidine, cryptenamine acetates and cryptenamine tannates, deserpidine, diazoxide, guanethidine sulfate, hydralazine hydrochloride, hydrochlorothiazide, metolazone, metoprolol tartate, methyclothiazide, methyldopa, methyldopate hydrochloride, minoxidil, pargyline hydrochloride, polythiazide, prazosin, propranolol, rauwolfia serpentina, rescinnamine, reserpine, sodium nitroprusside, spironolactone, timolol maleate, trichlormethiazide, trimethophan camsylate, benzthiazide, quinethazone, ticrynafan, triamterene, acetazolamide, aminophylline, cyclothiazide, ethacrynic acid, furosemide, merethoxylline procaine, sodium ethacrynat, captopril, delapril hydrochloride, enalapril, enalaprilat, fosinopril sodium, lisinopril, pentopril, quinapril hydrochloride, ramipril, teprotide, zofenopril calcium, diflusinal, diltiazem, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, niludipine, nimodipine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, and the like, as well as admixtures and combinations thereof.

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The useful central nervous system (CNS) activities of the compounds of this invention are demonstrated and exemplified by the ensuing assays.

5

COGNITIVE FUNCTION ASSAY

The efficacy of these compounds to enhance cognitive function can be demonstrated in a rat passive avoidance assay in which cholinomimetics such 10 as physostigmine and nootropic agents are known to be active. In this assay, rats are trained to inhibit their natural tendency to enter dark areas. The test apparatus used consists of two chambers, one of which is brightly illuminated and the other is dark. Rats 15 are placed in the illuminated chamber and the elapsed time it takes for them to enter the darkened chamber is recorded. On entering the dark chamber, they receive a brief electric shock to the feet. The test animals are pretreated with 0.2 mg/kg of the 20 muscarinic antagonist scopolamine which disrupts learning or are treated with scopolamine and the compound which is to be tested for possible reversal of the scopolamine effect. Twenty-four hours later, the rats are returned to the illuminated chamber. 25 Upon return to the illuminated chamber, normal young rats who have been subjected to this training and who have been treated only with control vehicle take longer to re-enter the dark chamber than test animals who have been exposed to the apparatus but who have 30 not received a shock. Rats treated with scopolamine before training do not show this hesitation when tested 24 hours later. Efficacious test compounds can

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overcome the disruptive effect on learning which
scopolamine produces. Typically, compounds of this
invention should be efficacious in this passive
avoidance assay in the dose range of from about 0.1
5 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg.

ANXIOLYTIC ASSAY

The anxiolytic activity of the invention
10 compounds can be demonstrated in a conditioned
emotional response (CER) assay. Diazepam is a
clinically useful anxiolytic which is active in this
assay. In the CER protocol, male Sprague-Dawley rats
(250-350 g) are trained to press a lever on a
15 variable interval (VI) 60 second schedule for food
reinforcement in a standard operant chamber over
weekly (five days per week) training sessions. All
animals then receive daily 20 minute conditioning
sessions, each session partitioned into alternating 5
20 minute light (L) and 2 minute dark (D) periods in a
fixed L1D1L2D2L3 sequence. During both periods (L or
D), pressing a lever delivers food pellets on a VI 60
second schedule: in the dark (D), lever presses also
elicit mild footshock (0.8 mA, 0.5 sec) on an
25 independent shock presentation schedule of VI 20
seconds. Lever pressing is suppressed during the
dark periods reflecting the formation of a
conditioned emotional response (CER).

Drug testing in this paradigm is carried out
30 under extinction conditions. During extinction,
animals learn that responding for food in the dark is
no longer punished by shock. Therefore, response

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rates gradually increase in the dark periods and animals treated with an anxiolytic drug show a more rapid increase in response rate than vehicle treated animals. Compounds of this invention should be 5 efficacious in this test procedure in the range of from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg.

DEPRESSION ASSAY

10 The antidepressant activity of the compounds of this invention can be demonstrated in a tail suspension test using mice. A clinically useful antidepressant which serves as a positive control in this assay is desipramine. The method is based on 15 the observations that a mouse suspended by the tail shows alternate periods of agitation and immobility and that antidepressants modify the balance between these two forms of behavior in favor of agitation. Periods of immobility in a 5 minute test period are 20 recorded using a keypad linked to a microcomputer which allows the experimenter to assign to each animal an identity code and to measure latency, duration and frequency of immobile periods. Compounds of this invention should be efficacious in 25 this test procedure in the range of from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg.

SCHIZOPHRENIA ASSAY

30 The antidopaminergic activity of the compounds of this invention can be demonstrated in an apomorphine-induced stereotypy model. A clinically

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useful antipsychotic drug that is used as a positive control in this assay is haloperidol. The assay method is based upon the observation that stimulation of the dopaminergic system in rats produces stereotyped motor behavior. There is a strong correlation between the effectiveness of classical neuroleptic drugs to block apomorphine-induced stereotypy and to prevent schizophrenic symptoms. Stereotyped behavior induced by apomorphine, with and without pretreatment with test compounds, is recorded using a keypad linked to a microcomputer. Compounds of the invention should be efficacious in this assay in the range of from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg.

In the treatment of the clinical conditions noted above, the compounds of this invention may be utilized in compositions such as tablets, capsules or elixirs for oral administration, suppositories for rectal administration, sterile solutions or suspensions for parenteral or intramuscular administration, and the like. The compounds of this invention can be administered to patients (animals and human) in need of such treatment in dosages that will provide optimal pharmaceutical efficacy. Although the dose will vary from patient to patient depending upon the nature and severity of disease, the patient's weight, special diets then being followed by a patient, concurrent medication, and other factors which those skilled in the art will recognize, the dosage range will generally be about 5 to 6000 mg. per patient per day which can be administered in single or multiple doses. Preferably, the dosage

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range will be about 10 to 4000 mg. per patient per day; more preferably about 20 to 2000 mg. per patient per day.

In order to obtain maximal enhancement of cognitive function, the compounds of this invention may be combined with other cognition-enhancing agents. These include acetylcholinesterase inhibitors such as heptylphysostigmine and tetrahydroacridine (THA; tacrine), muscarinic agonists such as 10 oxotremorine, inhibitors of angiotensin-converting enzyme such as octylramipril, captopril, ceranapril, enalapril, lisinopril, fosinopril and zofenopril, centrally-acting calcium channel blockers and as nimodipine, and nootropic agents such as piracetam.

In order to achieve optimal anxiolytic activity, the compounds of this invention may be combined with other anxiolytic agents such as alprazolam, lorazepam, diazepam, and busipirone.

In order to achieve optimal antidepressant activity, combinations of the compounds of this invention with other antidepressants are of use. These include tricyclic antidepressants such as nortriptyline, amitryptyline and trazodone, and monoamine oxidase inhibitors such as tranylcypromine.

In order to obtain maximal antipsychotic activity, the compounds of this invention may be combined with other antipsychotic agents such as promethazine, fluphenazine and haloperidol.

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Typically, the individual daily dosages for these combinations can range from about one-fifth of the minimally recommended clinical dosages to the maximum recommended levels for the entities when they
5 are given singly.

To illustrate these combinations, one of the angiotensin II antagonists of this invention effective clinically in the 2.5-250 milligrams per day range can be effectively combined at levels at the 0.5-250
10 milligrams per day range with the following compounds at the indicated per day dose range: hydrochlorothiazide (15-200 mg) chlorothiazide (125-2000 mg), ethacrynic acid (15-200 mg), amiloride (5-20 mg), furosemide (5-80 mg), propranolol (20-480 mg),
15 timolol maleate (5-60 mg.), methyldopa (65-2000 mg), felodipine (5-60 mg), nifedipine (5-60 mg), and nitrendipine (5-60 mg). In addition, triple drug combinations of hydrochlorothiazide (15-200 mg) plus amiloride (5-20 mg) plus angiotensin II antagonist of
20 this invention (3-200 mg) or hydrochlorothiazide (15-200 mg) plus timolol maleate (5-60) plus an angiotensin II antagonist of this invention (0.5-250 mg) or hydrochlorothiazide (15-200 mg) and nifedipine (5-60 mg) plus an angiotensin II antagonist of this
25 invention (0.5-250 mg) are effective combinations to control blood pressure in hypertensive patients. Naturally, these dose ranges can be adjusted on a unit basis as necessary to permit divided daily dosage and, as noted above, the dose will vary
30 depending on the nature and severity of the disease, weight of patient, special diets and other factors.

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Typically, these combinations can be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions as discussed below.

About 1 to 100 mg. of compound or mixture of 5 compounds of Formula I or a physiologically acceptable salt is compounded with a physiologically acceptable vehicle, carrier, excipient, binder, preservative, stabilizer, flavor, etc., in a unit dosage form as called for by accepted pharmaceutical practice. The 10 amount of active substance in these compositions or preparations is such that a suitable dosage in the range indicated is obtained.

Illustrative of the adjuvants which can be incorporated in tablets, capsules and the like are 15 the following: a binder such as gum tragacanth, acacia, corn starch or gelatin; an excipient such as microcrystalline cellulose; a disintegrating agent such as corn starch, pregelatinized starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magnesium 20 stearate; a sweetening agent such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin; a flavoring agent such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen or cherry. When the unit dosage unitform is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier such as 25 fatty oil. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets may be coated with shellac, sugar or both. A syrup or elixir may contain the active compound, sucrose as a sweetening 30 agent, methyl and propyl parabens as preservatives, a dye and a flavoring such as cherry or orange flavor.

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Sterile compositions for injection can be formulated according to conventional pharmaceutical practice by dissolving or suspending the active substance in a vehicle such as water for injection, a naturally occurring vegetable oil like sesame oil, coconut oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, etc., or a synthetic fatty vehicle like ethyl oleate or the like. Buffers, preservatives, antioxidants and the like can be incorporated as required.

The following examples further illustrate the preparation of the compounds of Formula I and their incorporation into pharmaceutical compositions and, as such, are not to be considered or construed as limiting the invention recited in the appended claims.

All $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra were recorded on a Varian XL-400 Fourier transform spectrometer unless otherwise noted. Chemical shifts are reported as (parts per million) downfield from tetramethyl silane. Mass spectra were obtained from the Merck and Co. mass spectral facility in Rahway N.J. Analytical TLC was conducted on E.M. Merck precoated silica plates (0.25 mm in glass, Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄) with UV visualization. All chromatography was conducted on E. M. Merck silica gel. All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen under standard conditions for those skilled in the art.

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EXAMPLE 1

2-n-Butyl-5-methyl-thieno{2,3-d}pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

5 To a solution of 3.7 g (0.2 mol) of ethyl 2-amino-4-methylthiophene-3-carboxylate in 30 ml dry dioxane was added 1.82 g (0.022 mol) of valeronitrile. The solution was treated with dry HCl gas over a period of 5 hours. The mixture was poured
10 into 200 ml of ice water and made basic with 10% NH₄OH. The resulting solids were collected by filtration. A solution of the residue in MeOH was allowed to stand over 3 days and gave rise to a mass of crystals that were shown to be starting material.
15 The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was triturated with 20% EtOAc/hexanes. A white precipitate formed that was removed by filtration to give the desired heterocycle. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃-200MHz): 0.97 (t, 3H, J=7.3 Hz), 1.49 (m, 2H),
20 1.70-1.91 (m, 3H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.76 (3 line m, 2H, J=8.2 Hz), 6.77 (bs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 2

25 2-n-Butyl-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

To a solution of 3.14 g (0.02 mol) of methyl 3-amino-thiophene-2-carboxylate in 30 ml of dioxane was added 1.83 g (0.022 mol) of valeronitrile. Dry
30 HCl was added over a period of 5 hours and the reaction mixture was then heated to 70°C for 3 hours. The mixture was allowed to stand overnight at

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room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with 200 ml of ice water, made basic by addition of NH₄OH and after standing for 30 minutes was filtered, and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo. The residue
5 was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 50% EtOAc/hexanes after applying a suspension of the product in CH₂Cl₂ to the column.

10 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.96 (t, 3H, J=7.4 Hz), 1.44 (m, 2H), 1.62 (bs, 1H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 2.79 (3 line m, 2H, J=7.8 Hz), 7.33 (d, 1H, J=5.3 Hz), 7.81 (d, 1H, J=5.3 Hz).

EXAMPLE 3

15 2-Butyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thieno{2,3-d}
pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

To a soluton of 5 g (0.022 mol) of ethyl 2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzothiophene-3-carboxylate
20 and 2.6 ml (0.024 mol) of valeronitrile in 75 ml of dry dioxane was added HCl gas via a gas dispersion tube. A precipitate formed that gradually redissolved. After 5.5 hours of gas addition, the solution was heated to 70°C for 3 hours. The
25 reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was poured into 300 ml of ice water and the solid residue was removed by filtration. The residue was recrystallized from MeOH to give colorless crystals of the desired product.
30 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.93 (t, 3H, J=7.4 Hz), 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.83 (m, 6H), 2.75 (M, 4H), 2.98 (3 line m, 2H, J=5.81 Hz), 12.38 (bs, 1H).

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EXAMPLE 4

GENERAL METHOD FOR ALKYLATING HETEROCYCLE WITH
BIPHENYL BROMIDE

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To a suspension of 1 mmol of NaH in 1 ml of dry DMF at 0°C is added the pyrimidinone (1 mmol) as a solid under nitrogen gas. The solution is stirred for 30 minutes at which time a solution of 1.1 mmol of an appropriate 4'-bromomethylbiphenyl alkylating agent in 1.75 ml of dry DMF. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight, diluted with 25 ml of EtOAc and washed with water (3x5 ml) and brine (1x10 ml) and dried over MgSO₄. The mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue then is purified by flash chromatography over silica gel eluting with an appropriate mixture of EtOAc/hexanes to give the product.

20

Example 5

4'-Bromomethylbiphenyl-2-tert-butylsulfonamide

Step 1: 2-Bromobenzene(tert-butyl)sulfonamide

25

To a stirred solution of 2-bromobenzene-sulfonyl chloride (Lancaster Synthesis) (2.21 g, 8.65 mmol) in chloroform (40 ml) under nitrogen at room temperature was added tert-butylamine (Aldrich) (2.30 ml, 21.9 mmol). The orange solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, then the mixture evaporated to dryness. Flash chromatography (silica gel, 10,15% ethyl acetate-hexane) afforded 2-bromobenzene(tert-

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butyl)sulfonamide as a white solid; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.18 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.50–7.35 (m, 2H), 5.11 (s, 1H), 1.20 (s, 9H).

5

Step 2: p-Tolyltrimethyltin

p-Tolylmagnesium bromide solution (Aldrich) (1.0M solution in diethyl ether) (53 ml, 0.0530 mol) was added dropwise to trimethyltin chloride (6.92 g, 0.0347 mol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) under nitrogen at -10 °C. The suspension was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature over 3 h then saturated ammonium chloride solution (10 ml) was added followed by sufficient water to dissolve the precipitate. The solution was extracted three times with diethyl ether-hexane (1:1). The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (magnesium sulfate) and the solvents removed in vacuo. Vacuum distillation of the residue afforded a colorless liquid (39–40 °C, 0.1 mm Hg) which was further purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexane) to give p-tolyltrimethyltin as a colorless liquid; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.40 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 0.30 (s, 9H).

25

Step 3: 4'-Methylbiphenyl-2-tert-butylsulfonamide

2-Bromobenzene(tert-butyl)sulfonamide (1.00 g, 3.92 mmol), p-tolyl-trimethyltin (1.95 g, 6.67 mmol), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride (Aldrich) (165 mg, 0.235 mmol) and dimethylformamide (25 ml) were heated with stirring under nitrogen at 90°C for 5 h. The black suspension was cooled to room

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temperature, then filtered through a pad of celite which was washed with tetrahydrofuran. The colorless filtrate was evaporated to dryness then chromatographed (silica gel, 8,10% ethyl acetate-hexane) to give 4'-methylbiphenyl-2-tert-butylsulfonamide as a white solid; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.36-7.24 (m, 3H), 3.57 (s, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 9H).

10 Step 4: 4'-Bromomethylbiphenyl-2-tert-butyl-sulfonamide

N-Bromosuccinimide (0.387 g, 2.17 mmol), a,a'-azoisobutyronitrile (catalytic), 4'-methylbiphenyl-2-tert-butylsulfonamide (0.55 g, 1.81 mmol) 15 and carbon tetrachloride (50 ml) were heated with stirring at reflux for 3 h. After cooling to room temperature the mixture was filtered and the filtrate evaporated to dryness. Flash chromatography (silica gel, 10,20% ethyl acetate-hexane) afforded 4'-bromo-20 methylbiphenyl-2-tert-butylsulfonamide (77% pure (the remainder of the material was 4'-dibromo-methylbiphenyl-2-tert-butylsulfonamide)) as a white solid; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.17 (dd, $J = 7.5$, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.31 (dd, $J = 7.5$, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 3.52 (s, 1H), 1.00 (s, 9H). 25

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Example 6

2-Butyl-3-(2'-(aminosulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one

5

Step 1: 2-Butyl-3-(2'-(tert-butylamino-sulfonyl biphen-4-yl)-methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one

10

2-Butyl-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one,

10 obtained from Example 2, is added to a stirred suspension of sodium hydride in dimethylformamide at room temperature under nitrogen. After stirring for 45 min at room temperature, a solution of 4'-(bromomethyl)-biphenyl-2-tert-butylsulfonamide in 15 dimethylformamide is added, and the resulting mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the crude product obtained is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel) to afford the titled compound.

20

Step 2: 2-Butyl-3-(2'-(aminosulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)-methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one

A solution of 2-butyl-3-(2'-(tert-butyl-aminosulfonylbiphen-4-yl)-methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}-25 pyrimidin-4-one and anisole in trifluoroacetic acid is stirred under nitrogen at room temperature for 8 h, and then the solvent is removed in vacuo. The crude product is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel) to afford the titled compound.

30

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Example 7

2-Butyl-3-(2'-(isopropylsulfonylamino)sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one

5

To a stirred suspension of NaH in dry DMF under nitrogen at room temperature is added 2-butyl-3-(2'-(aminosulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one. After stirring for 30 minutes at room temperature, isopropylsulfonylchloride is added and stirring continued at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture is poured into ice water, acidified with 5% citric acid solution and extracted with chloroform. The organic phase is washed with water and brine, and then dried over MgSO₄. The crude product obtained after workup is purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel) to give the desired product.

20

Example 8

2-Butyl-3-(2'-(dibenzylphosphonylamino)sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one

25

To a stirred solution of 2-butyl-3-(2'-(aminosulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one in dry THF is added n-BuLi at 0°C. After stirring for 15 minutes at that temperature, a solution of dibenzylphosphorylchloride in THF is added and stirring continued at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue

- 117 -

is treated with 5% aqueous citric acid and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase is washed with water and brine, and then dried over MgSO₄. The crude product obtained after removal of the solvent
5 is purified on silica-gel by flash-chromatography to give the titled product.

Example 9

10 4'-Bromomethylbiphenyl-2-(0-tert-butyl)-N-hydroxy-
sulfonamide

Step 1: Preparation of 2-bromobenzene(0-tert-
butyl)-N-hydroxysulfonamide

15 To a stirred solution of 2-bromobenzene-sulfonyl chloride (Lancaster Synthesis) (1.0 g, 4.0 mmol) in chloroform (10 ml) under nitrogen at 0°C was added 0-tert-butylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (Fluka) (0.6g, 4.77 mmol) in three portions. The solution was
20 stirred at room temperature for 18 h and then diluted with methylene chloride (20 ml). The organic phase was washed successively with 5% citric acid, water and then dried over MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent in vacuo gave the crude product as white solid, which
25 was then purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 10% ethyl acetate-hexane) to afford 2-bromobenzene(0-tert-butyl)N-hydroxysulfonamide (1.12 g, 89%) as a white solid;
1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.15 (dd, J = 7.5, 2.1 Hz,
30 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55-7.35 (m, 3H), 5.11 (s, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H). FAB-MS: 309 (M+H).

- 118 -

Step 2: 4'-Methylbiphenyl-2-(0-tert-butyl)-
N-hydroxysulfonamide

A solution of 2-bromobenzene(0-tert-butyl)-N-hydroxysulfonamide (0.31 g, 1.0 mmol), p-tolyl-trimethyltin (0.3 g, 1.18 mmol) and bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride (Aldrich) (0.036 g) in dry dimethylformamide (6 ml) was stirred under nitrogen at 90°C for 6 h. The black suspension was cooled to room temperature, then filtered through a pad of celite which was washed with tetrahydrofuran. The colorless filtrate was evaporated to dryness then purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 8% ethyl acetate-hexane) to give the titled compound as a semi-solid mass. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.15 (d, $J = 7.8, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.24 (m, 5H), 5.78 (s, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 9H). FAB-MS: 320 ($M+\text{H}$).

Step 3: 4'-Bromomethylbiphenyl-2-(0-tert-butyl)-
N-hydroxysulfonamide

A mixture of N-Bromosuccinimide (0.14 g, 0.78 mmol), a,a'-azoisobutyronitrile (10 mg) and 4'-methylbiphenyl-2-(0-tert-butyl)-N-hydroxysulfonamide (0.25 g, 0.78 mmol) in carbon tetrachloride (10 ml) was refluxed for 7 h. After cooling to room temperature the mixture was filtered and the filtrate evaporated to dryness. Flash chromatography (silica gel, 10% ethyl acetate-hexane) afforded 4'-methylbiphenyl-2-(0-tert-butyl)-N-hydroxysulfonamide as a white solid. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.15 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.30 (m, 7H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 1.08 (s, 9H). FAB-MS: 398, 400 ($M+\text{H}$).

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Example 10

2-Butyl-3-(2'-(N-hydroxyamino)sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one

5

Step 1: 2-Butyl-3-(2'-(0-tert-butyl-N-hydroxy-amino)sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one

10 2-Butyl-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one is added to a stirred suspension of sodium hydride in dimethylformamide at room temperature under nitrogen. After stirring for 45 min at room temperature, a solution of 4'-bromomethylbiphenyl-2-(0-tert-butyl)-N-hydroxy-sulfonamide in 15 dimethylformamide is added dropwise, and the resulting solution is stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent is removed in vacuo, and the crude product obtained is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel) to afford the titled 20 compound.

Step 2: 2-Butyl-3-(2'-(N-hydroxyamino)sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl-thieno{3,2-d}-pyrimidin-4-one

25

A solution of 2-butyl-3-(2'-(0-tert-butyl)-N-hydroxy-amino)sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one and anisole in trifluoroacetic acid is stirred under nitrogen at 30 room temperature for 24 h, and then the solvent is removed in vacuo. The residue is triturated with dry ether, and the resulting solid is collected by filtration. The solid is finally crystallized from an appropriate solvent to give the titled product.

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EXAMPLES 11 TO 20

The compounds of the Formula (VII)
exemplified in Table F are prepared from the
5 appropriate substituted starting materials utilizing
the general procedures outlined in the examples
hereinabove and the noted schemes.

10

15

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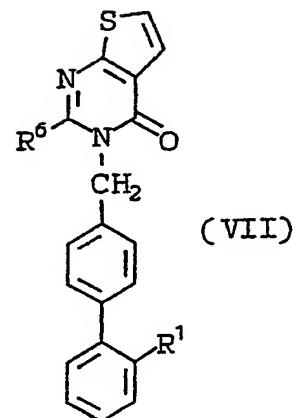
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30

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TABLE F

5



10

15

Example

| | <u>#</u> | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>Scheme</u> |
|--|----------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
|--|----------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|

| | | | | |
|--|----|---------------------------------------|----|---|
| | 11 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ Me | Bu | 8 |
|--|----|---------------------------------------|----|---|

20

| | | | | |
|--|----|--|----|---|
| | 12 | -SO ₂ NHSO ₂ iPr | Pr | 8 |
|--|----|--|----|---|

25

| | | | | |
|--|----|--|----|--------|
| | 13 | | Bu | 16, 17 |
|--|----|--|----|--------|

30

| | | | | |
|--|----|--|----|-------|
| | 14 | | Bu | 18-20 |
|--|----|--|----|-------|

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TABLE F (CON'T)

| | <u>Example</u> | <u>#</u> | <u>R¹</u> | <u>R⁶</u> | <u>Scheme</u> |
|----|----------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 5 | | 15 | | Pr | 25 |
| 10 | | 16 | | Bu | 8 |
| | | 17 | | Pr | 13 |
| 15 | | 18 | | Pr | 21 |
| | | 19 | | Pr | 11 |
| 20 | | 20 | | Bu | 15 |

25

30

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FORMULATION EXAMPLES

Typical Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing a
Compound of the Invention

5

A: Dry Filled Capsules Containing 50 mg of Active
Ingredient Per Capsule

| | <u>Ingredient</u> | <u>Amount per capsule (mg)</u> |
|----|--|--------------------------------|
| 10 | 2-Butyl-3-(2'-(isopropyl-sulfonylamino)sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one | 50 |
| 15 | Lactose | 149 |
| | Magnesium stearate | 1 |
| | Capsule (size No. 1) | 200 |

20 2-Butyl-3-(2'-(isopropyl-sulfonylamino)-sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one can be reduced to a No. 60 powder and the lactose and magnesium stearate can then be passed through a No. 60 blotting cloth onto the powder. The combined ingredients can then be mixed for about 10 minutes and filled into a No. 1 dry gelatin capsule.

B: Tablet

30 A typical tablet would contain 2-butyl-3-(2'-(isopropyl-sulfonylamino)-sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one (25 mg), pregelatinized starch USP (82 mg), microcrystalline cellulose (82 mg) and magnesium stearate (1 mg).

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C: Combination Tablet

A typical combination tablet would contain, for example, a diuretic such as hydrochlorothiazide and consist of 2-butyl-3-(2'-(isopropyl-sulfonyl-amino)-sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}-pyrimidin-4-one (7.5 mg), hydrochlorothiazide (50 mg) pregelatinized starch USP (82 mg), microcrystalline cellulose (82 mg) and magnesium stearate (1 mg).

D: Suppository

Typical suppository formulations for rectal administration can contain 2-butyl-3-(2'-(isopropyl-sulfonylamino)-sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one (1-25 mg), butylated hydroxyanisole (0.08-1.0 mg), disodium calcium edetate (0.25-0.5 mg), and polyethylene glycol (775-1600 mg). Other suppository formulations can be made by substituting, for example, butylated hydroxytoluene (0.04-0.08 mg) for the disodium calcium edetate and a hydrogenated vegetable oil (675-1400 mg) such as Suppocire L, Wecobee FS, Wecobee M, Witepsols, and the like, for the polyethylene glycol. Further, these suppository formulations can also include another active ingredient such as another antihypertensive and/or a diuretic and/or an angiotensin converting enzyme and/or a calcium channel blocker in pharmaceutically effective amounts as described, for example, in C above.

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E: Injection

A typical injectable formulation would contain 2-butyl-3-(2'-(isopropyl-sulfonylamino)-sulfonyl-biphen-4-yl)methyl)-thieno{3,2-d}pyrimidin-4-one (5.42 mg), sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous (11.4 mg) benzyl alcohol (0.01 ml) and water for injection (1.0 ml). Such an injectable formulation can also include a pharmaceutically effective amount of another active ingredient such as another antihypertensive and/or a diuretic and/or an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor and/or a calcium channel blocker.

15

20

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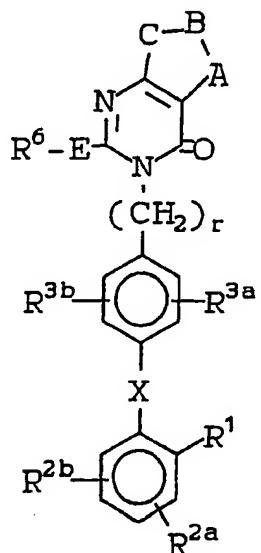
- 126 -

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the Formula (I)

5

10



15

20

(I)

25

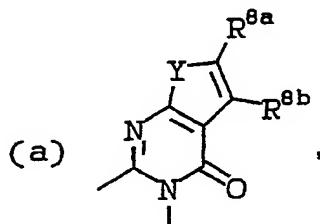
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- 127 -

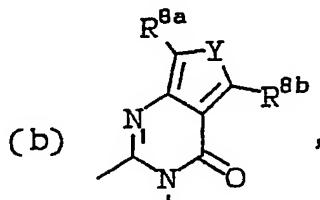
wherein:

A-B-C together with the pyrimidinone to which it is attached form a member selected from the group:

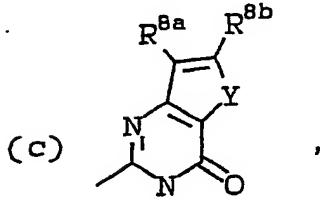
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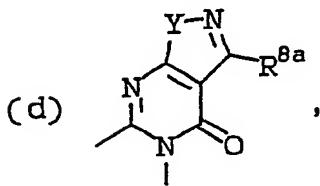
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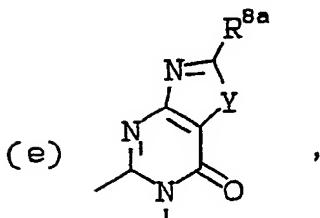
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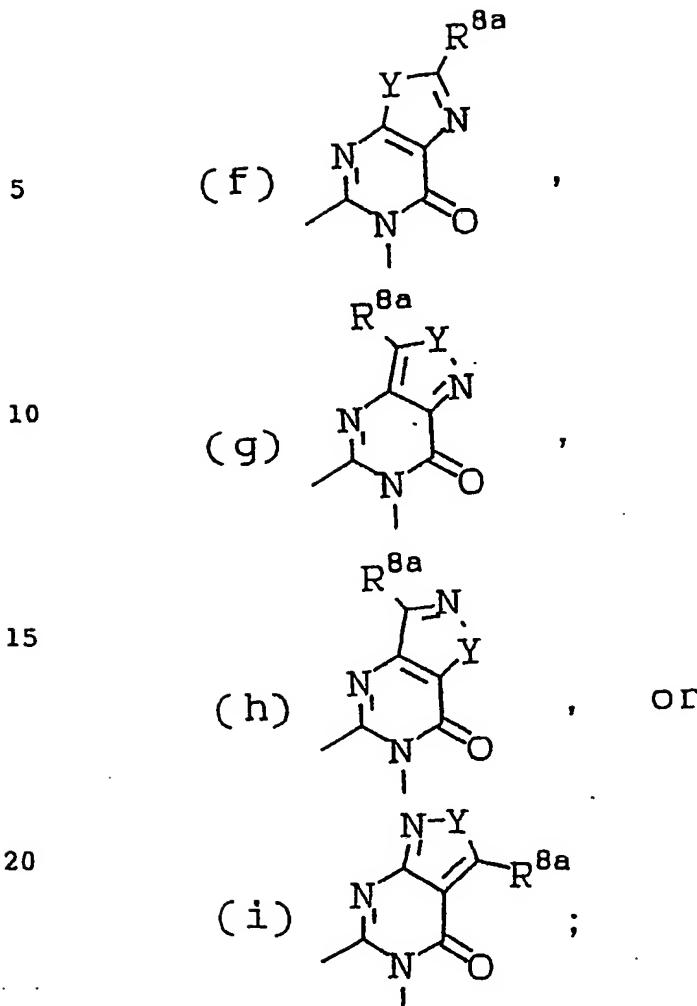


25



30

- 128 -



25 Y is 0, S or NR⁷;

30

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

- 129 -

R¹ is

- (a) -SO₂N(R²⁴)-OR²⁴,
- (b) -SO₂NHSO₂R²³,
- 5 (c) -SO₂NH-P(=O)(R²⁵)₂,
- (d) -CONH-P(=O)(R²⁵)₂,
- (e) -SO₂NHCN,
- 10 (f) -SO₂NHCO₂R²³,

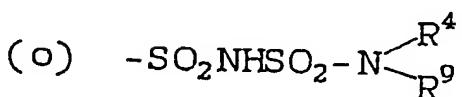
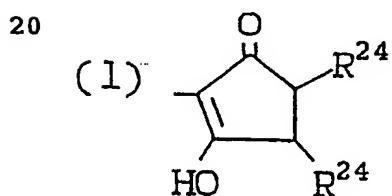
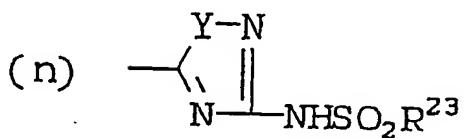
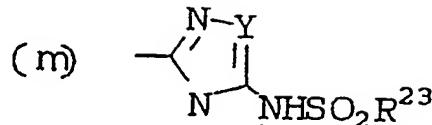
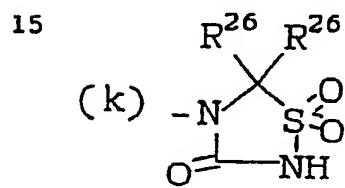
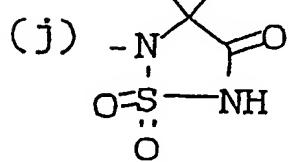
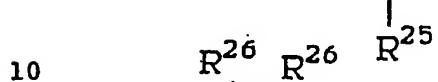
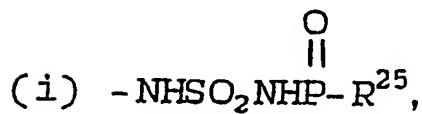
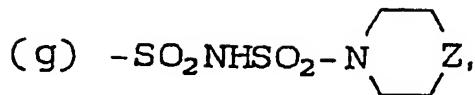
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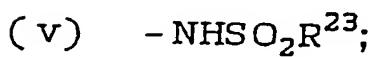
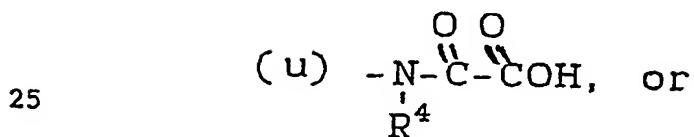
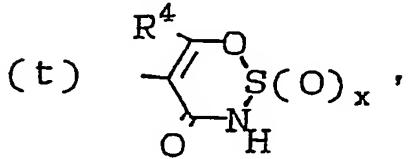
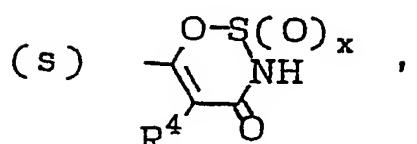
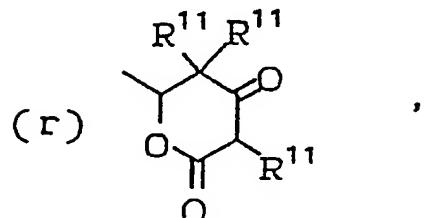
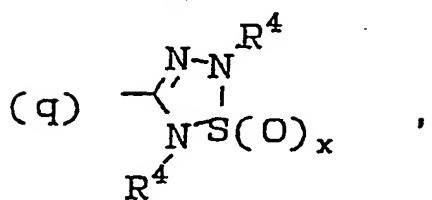
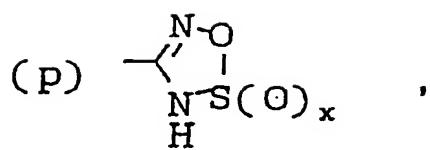
- 130 -



25

30

- 131 -



30 wherein Y^1 is 0 or S;

- 132 -

R^{2a} and R^{2b} are each independently

- (a) H,
- (b) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- (c) NO₂,
- 5 (d) NH₂,
- (e) C₁-C₄-alkylamino,
- (f) di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino,
- (g) SO₂NHR⁹,
- (h) CF₃,
- 10 (i) C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- (j) C₁-C₆-alkoxy,
- (k) C₁-C₆-alkyl-S-,
- (l) C₂-C₆-alkenyl,
- (m) C₂-C₆-alkynyl,
- 15 (n) aryl,
- (o) aryl(C₁-C₄-alkyl), or
- (p) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl;

R^{3a} is

- 20 (a) H,
- (b) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- (c) C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- (d) C₁-C₆-alkoxy, or
- (e) C₁-C₆-alkoxyalkyl;

25

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R^{3b} is

- (a) H,
- (b) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- (c) NO₂,
- 5 (d) C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- (e) C₁-C₆-acyloxy,
- (f) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
- (g) C₁-C₆-alkoxy,
- (h) -NHSO₂R⁴,
- 10 (i) hydroxy(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
- (j) aryl(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
- (k) C₁-C₄-alkylthio,
- (l) C₁-C₄-alkyl sulfinyl,
- (m) C₁-C₄-alkyl sulfonyl,
- 15 (n) NH₂,
- (o) C₁-C₄-alkylamino,
- (p) di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino,
- (q) fluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl-,
- (r) -SO₂-NHR⁹,
- 20 (s) aryl,
- (t) furyl,
- (u) CF₃,
- (v) C₂-C₆-alkenyl, or
- (w) C₂-C₆-alkynyl;

25

wherein aryl is phenyl or naphthyl or substituted phenyl or naphthyl with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I, F, N(R⁴)₂, CO₂R⁴, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, NO₂, CF₃,
30 C₁-C₄-alkylthio, -SO₂NR⁹R¹⁰, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₁₀-alkenyl, or OH;

- 134 -

R⁴ is H, aryl as defined hereinabove, C₁-C₆ alkyl, or substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl with an aryl or heteroaryl substituent, wherein heteroaryl is an unsubstituted, monosubstituted or disubstituted heteroaromatic 5 or 6 membered cyclic which contains one to three heteratoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, and wherein the substituents are members selected from the group consisting of -OH, -SH, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, -CF₃, Cl, Br, I, F, and NO₂;

R^{4a} is aryl, C₁-C₆ alkyl, or aryl-C₁-C₆-alkyl;

R⁵ is H, $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^4 \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{CH}-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{||}}{\text{C}}}-\text{R}^{4a}; \end{array}$

E is a single bond, -NR¹³(CH₂)_s-, -S(O)_x(CH₂)_s- where x is 0 to 2 and s is 0 to 5, -CH(OH)-, -O-, CO-;

R⁶ is
(a) aryl,
(b) C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₅-alkenyl or C₂-C₅-alkynyl or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₅-alkenyl or C₂-C₅-alkynyl substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl,

- 135 -

C_3-C_7 -cycloalkyl, Cl, Br, I, F, CF_3 , CF_2CF_3 ,
-NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -OR⁴
-N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂, -NH-SO₂R⁴, -COOR⁴, or
-SO₂NHR⁹,

- 5 (c) heteroaryl as defined hereinabove,
 (d) C_3-C_7 -cycloalkyl,
 (e) perfluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl, or
 (f) H;

10 R⁷ is:

- (a) H,
 (b) C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or C₂-C₆-alkynyl
 or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or
 C₂-C₆-alkynyl substituted with a substituent
15 selected from the group consisting of
 C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, Cl, Br, I, F, -OH, -NH₂,
 -NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
 -NHSO₂R⁴, -COOR⁴, C₁-C₄-alkoxy,
 C₁-C₄-alkylthio, -CONH₂, -COR⁴, or -SO₂R⁴,
20 -NR⁴COR²², -NR⁴CO₂R²², -NR⁴CONR⁴R²², or
 -CO-heteroaryl,
 (c) -COR⁴,
 (d) phenyl or naphthyl or substituted phenyl or
 naphthyl with one or two substituents
25 wherein the substituents are V or W,
 (e) phenyl-C₁-C₆-alkyl or naphthyl-C₁-C₆-alkyl
 in which the phenyl or naphthyl group is
 unsubstituted, mono- or disubstituted with V
 or W,
30 (f) -OR⁴,
 (g) heteroaryl, or
 (h) -CON(R⁴)₂;

- 136 -

V and W are independently:

- (a) H,
- (b) C₁-C₅-alkoxy,
- (c) C₁-C₅-alkyl,
- 5 (d) hydroxy,
- (e) C₁-C₅-alkyl-S(O)_x⁻,
- (f) CN,
- (g) NO₂,
- (h) N(R⁴)₂,
- 10 (i) CON(R⁴)₂,
- (j) CO₂R⁴,
- (k) COR⁴,
- (l) CF₃,
- (m) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- 15 (n) hydroxy-C₁-C₅-alkyl,
- (o) C₁-C₅-alkylthio,
- (p) -SO₂NR⁹R¹⁰,
- (q) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, or
- (r) C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl;

20

R^{8a} and R^{8b} are independently

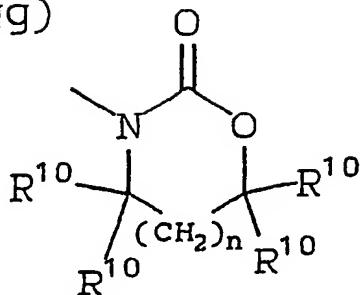
- (a) H,
- (b) C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or C₂-C₆-alkynyl
or substituted C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or
25 C₂-C₆-alkynyl with a substituent selected
from the group consisting of -OH,
-guanidino, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, -N(R⁴)₂, COOR⁴,
-CON(R⁴)₂, -O-COR⁴, -aryl, -heteroaryl,
-S(O)_x-R²², -tetrazol-5-yl, -CONHSO₂R²²,
30 -SO₂NH-heteroaryl, -SO₂NHCOR²², -PO(OR⁴)₂,
-PO(OR⁴)R⁹, -SO₂NH-CN, -NR¹⁰COOR²²,
-(CH₂)₁₋₄R⁴, Cl, Br, F, or I,

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- (c) $-\text{CO-aryl}$,
- (d) $-\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7\text{-cycloalkyl}$,
- (e) Cl, Br, I, or F,
- (f) $-\text{OH}$,
- 5 (g) $-\text{OR}^{22}$,
- (h) $-\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-perfluoroalkyl}$,
- (i) $-\text{S(O)}_x\text{-R}^{22}$,
- (j) $-\text{COOR}^4$,
- (k) $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$,
- 10 (l) $-\text{NR}^{22}\text{aR}^{22}$,
- (m) $-\text{NR}^4\text{COR}^{22}$,
- (n) $-\text{NR}^4\text{COOR}^{22}$,
- (o) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^4\text{R}^9$,
- (p) $-\text{NO}_2$,
- 15 (q) $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{22}\text{a})\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{22}$,
- (r) $-\text{NR}^{22}\text{aCONR}^4\text{R}^{22}$,
- (s) $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OCNR}^{22}\text{R}^9 \end{array}$,
- (t) -aryl or -heteroaryl,
- 20 (u) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH-heteroaryl}$,
- (v) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCOR}^{22}$,
- (w) $-\text{CONHSO}_2\text{R}^{22}$,
- (x) $-\text{PO}(\text{OR}^4)_2$,
- (y) $-\text{PO}(\text{OR}^4)\text{R}^4$,
- 25 (z) -tetrazol-5-yl,
- (aa) $-\text{CONH}(\text{tetrazol-5-yl})$,
- (bb) $-\text{COR}^4$,
- (cc) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NHCN}$
- (dd) $-\text{NR}^4\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^4\text{R}^{22}$,
- 30 (ee) $-\text{NR}^4\text{SO}_2\text{OR}^{22}$,
- (ff) $-\text{CONR}^4\text{R}^{22}$,

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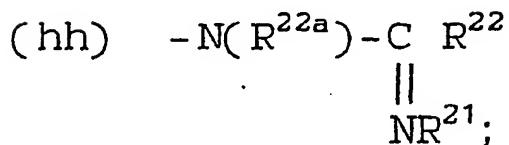
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where n=0 or 1, or

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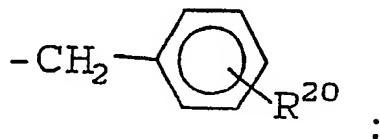


15 R⁹ is H, C₁-C₅-alkyl, aryl or arylmethyl;

R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₄-alkyl;

R¹¹ is H, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkenyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy alkyl, or

20



;

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R¹² is -CN, -NO₂, -CF₃ or -CO₂R⁴;

R¹³ is H, (C₁-C₄-alkyl)CO-, C₁-C₆-alkyl, allyl,

C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, aryl or arylmethyl;

R¹⁴ is H, C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₁-C₈-perfluoroalkyl,

C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, aryl or arylmethyl;

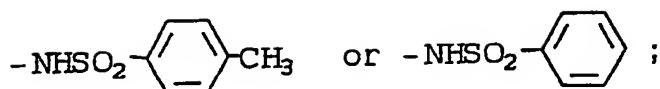
R¹⁵ is H, C₁-C₆-alkyl;

R¹⁶ is H, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, aryl or

30 arylmethyl;

R¹⁷ is -NR⁹R¹⁰, -OR¹⁰, -NHCONH₂, -NHCSNH₂,

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- R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ are independently C₁-C₄-alkyl or taken together are -(CH₂)_q- where q is 2 or 3;
- R²⁰ is H, -NO₂, -NH₂, -OH or -OCH₃;
- 10 R²¹ is (a) aryl,
 (b) heteroaryl, or
 (c) C₁-C₄-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₄-alkyl with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl

15 as defined above, -OH, -NH₂,
 -NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
 -CO₂R^{4a}, Cl, Br, F, I, or -CF₃;

R²² is (a) aryl,
 (b) heteroaryl,

20 (c) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
 (d) C₁-C₆-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, -OH, -SH, C₁-C₄-alkyl, -O(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
 -S(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -CF₃, Cl, Br, F, I,
 -NO₂, -CO₂H, CO₂-(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -NH₂,
 -NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
 -PO₃H₂, -PO(OH)(O-C₁-C₄-alkyl),
 -PO(OR⁴)R⁹, morpholinyl or N-C₁-C₄

25 alkyl piperazinyl, or
 (e) perfluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl;

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- R^{22a} is (a) hydrogen,
(b) aryl,
(c) heteroaryl,
5 (d) C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl,
(e) C₁-C₆-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl
with a substituent selected from the
group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl,
-OH, -SH, C₁-C₄-alkyl,
10 -O(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -S(C₁-C₄-alkyl),
-CF₃, Cl, Br, F, I, -NO₂, -CO₂H,
CO₂-(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -NH₂,
-NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
-PO₃H₂, -PO(OH)(O-C₁-C₄-alkyl),
15 -PO(OR⁴)R⁹, morpholinyl or N-(C₁-C₄-
alkyl)piperazinyl, or
(f) perfluoro-C₁-C₄-alkyl;

- R²³ is (a) aryl,
20 (b) heteroaryl,
(c) C₃-C₄-cycloalkyl,

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- 5 (d) C_1-C_4 -alkyl or substituted C_1-C_4 alkyl with a substituent that is a member selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, -OH, -SH, - C_1-C_4 -alkyl, - C_3-C_7 -cycloalkyl, - $O(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl), - $S(O)_x(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl), - CF_3 , Cl, Br, F, I, - NO_2 , - CO_2H , - $CO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, - NH_2 , - $NH(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl), - $NHCOR^{4a}$, - $N(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl)₂, - $PO(OH)(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl), - $PO(OH)(aryl)$, or - $PO(OH)(O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl); where x is 0 to 2, or

10 (e) perfluoro- C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

15 R²⁴ is (a) H,
(b) aryl as defined above, or
(c) C_1-C_6 -alkyl optionally substituted with aryl, F, Cl, Br, -OH, - NH_2 , - $NH(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl), - $N(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl)₂, or CF_3 ;

20 R²⁵ is (a) aryl as defined above,
(b) C_1-C_6 -alkyl optionally substituted with aryl, F, Cl, Br, -OH, - NH_2 , - $NH(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl), - $N(C_1-C_4$ -alkyl)₂, CF_3 , - $COOR^4$, or CN,
(c) - $OCH(R^4)-O-CO-R^{4a}$, or
(d) - OH , - $O-C_1-C_6$ -alkyl wherein alkyl is as defined in (b);

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- R²⁶ is (a) H,
 (b) C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted
 with aryl, F, Cl, Br, -OH, -NH₂,
 -NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂,
5 CF₃, -COOR⁴, or CN, or
 (c) F, Cl, Br;

X is

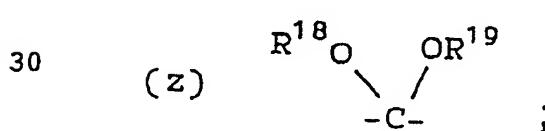
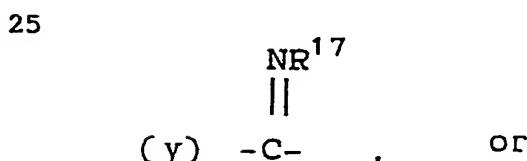
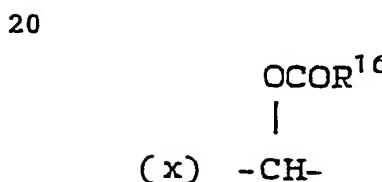
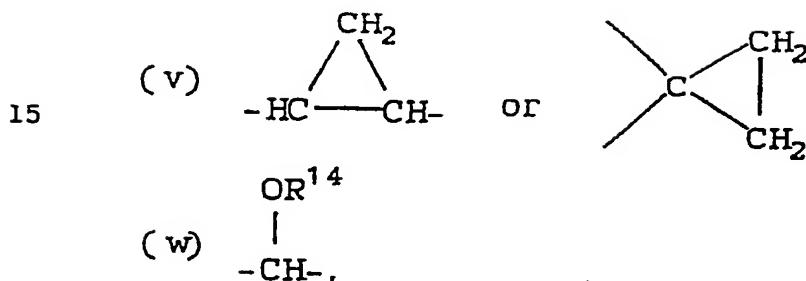
- 10 (a) a carbon-carbon single bond,
 (b) -CO-,
 (c) -O-,
 (d) -S-,
 (e) -N-
 R¹³
15 (f) -CON-
 R¹⁵
 (g) -NCO-
 R¹⁵
 (h) -OCH₂-
20 (i) -CH₂O-
 (j) -SCH₂-,

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- (k) $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$,
- (l) $-\text{NHC}(\text{R}^9)(\text{R}^{10})-$,
- (m) $-\text{NR}^9\text{SO}_2-$,
- (n) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^9-$,
- 5 (o) $-\text{C}(\text{R}^9)(\text{R}^{10})\text{NH}-$,
- (p) $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$,
- (q) $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}-$,
- (r) $-\text{CH}=\text{CF}-$,
- 10 (s) $-\text{CF}=\text{CH}-$,
- (t) $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$,
- (u) $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$,



r is 1 or 2; and

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a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

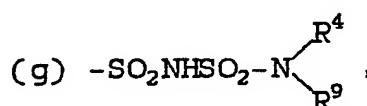
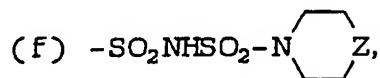
2. A compound of Claim 1 wherein:

5 R¹ is:

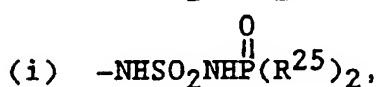
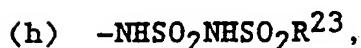
- (a) -SO₂N(R²⁴)-OR²⁴,
- (b) -SO₂NHSO₂R²³,
- (c) -SO₂⁰NH-P(R²⁵)₂,
- (d) -SO₂NHCN,
- (e) -SO₂NHCO₂R²³,

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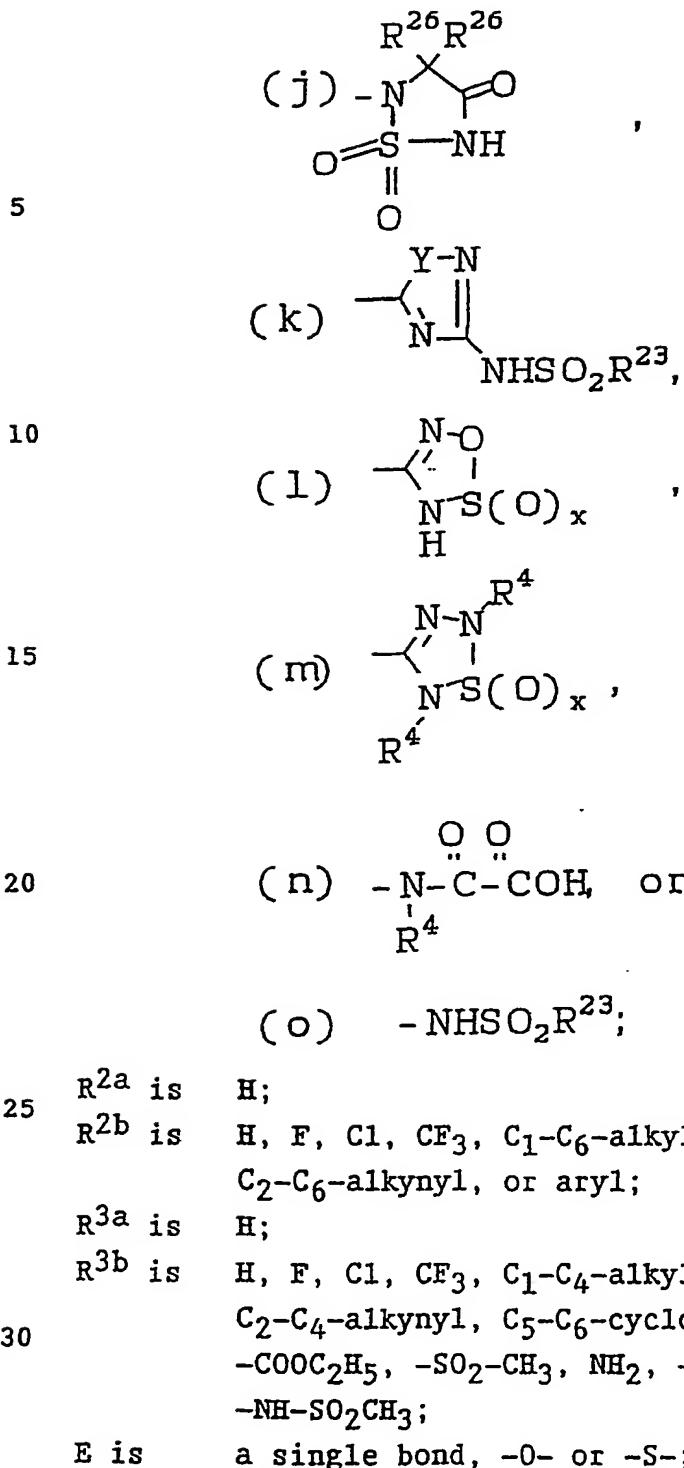
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R⁶ is

- 5 (a) C₁-C₅ alkyl or substituted C₁-C₅ alkyl with a substituent selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₅-cycloalkyl, Cl, CF₃, CCl₃, -O-CH₃, -OC₂H₅, -S-CH₃, -S-C₂H₅, phenyl, or F,
 (b) C₂-C₅-alkenyl or C₂-C₅-alkynyl, or,
 (c) C₃-C₅-cycloalkyl;

R⁷ is (a) H;

- 10 (b) C₁-C₆-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₆-alkyl with a -OH, -N(R⁴)₂, -NR⁴COR²², -NR⁴CO₂R²², or -NR⁴CONR⁴R²² substituent; or
 (c) phenyl or naphthyl or substituted phenyl or naphthyl with a Cl, -F, -O(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -CO₂R⁴, or -SO₂R⁴ substituent;

R^{8a} and R^{8b} are independently

- 20 (a) H,
 (b) C₁-C₈-alkyl or substituted C₁-C₈-alkyl with COOR, OCOR^{4a}, OH, aryl, or -(CH₂)₁₋₄R⁴ substituent,
 (c) OR²²,
 (d) -OH,
 (e) -NO₂,
 (f) -N(R^{22a})COR²²,
 (g) -CONR⁴R²²,
 (h) -N(R^{22a})CO₂R²²,
 (i) -NR⁴R²²,
 (j) Cl, F, or Br,
 (k) -CF₃,

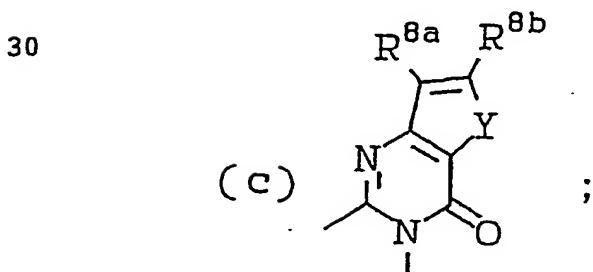
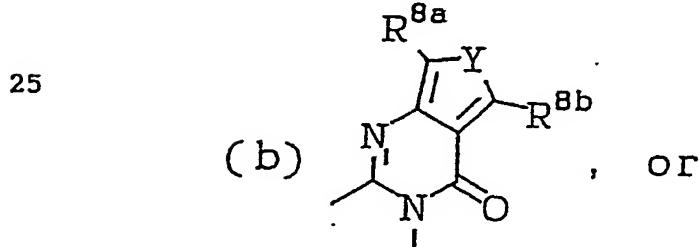
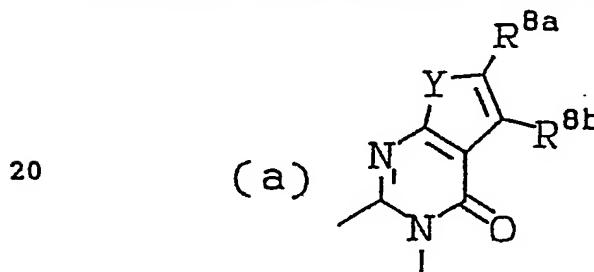
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- (l) $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^{4a}$,
- (m) $-\text{CO-aryl}$,
- (n) $-\text{S(O)}_x\text{R}^{22}$,
- (o) $-\text{SO}_2\text{-NR}^4\text{R}^9$,
- 5 (p) $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{22a})\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{22}$,
- (q) aryl,
- (r) $-\text{NR}^{22a}\text{CONR}^4\text{R}^{22}$, or
- (s) $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{22a})\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{R}^4)\text{R}^{22}$;

10 X is a single bond; and
r is one.

3. A compound of Claim 2 wherein:

15 A-B-C together with the pyrimidinone to which it is attached form a member selected from the group:



SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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Y is O, S or NR⁷;

E is a single bond;

R^{2b} and R^{3b} are H;

5 R⁶ is C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₂-C₅-alkenyl, cyclopropyl, -CH₂CH₂CF₃, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CF₃ or cyclopropyl-methyl; and

R^{8a} and R^{8b} are each independently

H, -C₁-C₄ alkyl, -NO₂, -NR⁴R²², -OCH₃, -NR^{22a}COOR²², -C1, CH₂COOR^{4a}, -S(O)_x-R²², -NR^{22a}CONR⁴R²², -CH₂OCO(C₁-C₄-alkyl), -NR^{22a}COR²², -CO₂R^{4a}, -F, -CH₂Ph, or -CONR⁴R²².

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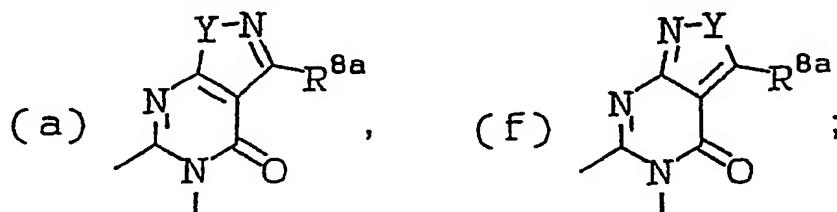
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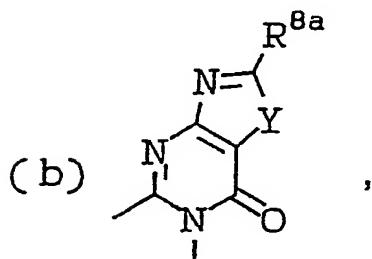
4. A compound of Claim 2 wherein:

A-B-C together with the pyrimidinone to which it is attached form a member selected from the groups:

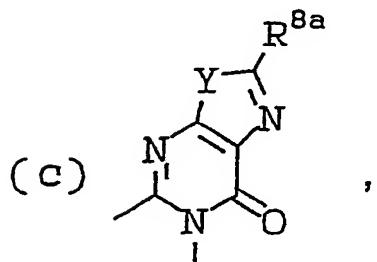
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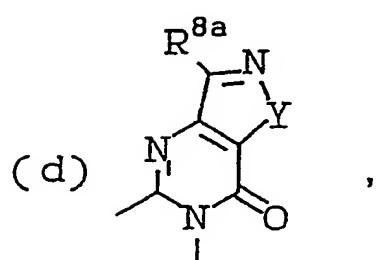
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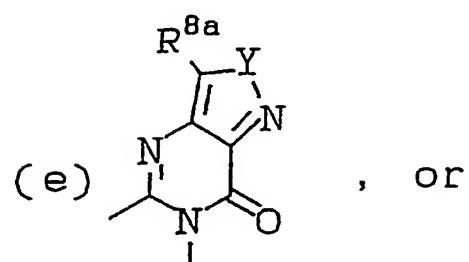
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Y is O, S or NR⁷;

R^{2a}, R^{2b}, R^{3a} and R^{3b} independently are:

- (a) hydrogen,
- 5 (b) C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- (c) C₂-C₆-alkenyl,
- (d) C₂-C₆-alkynyl,
- (e) Cl,
- (f) F,
- 10 (g) NO₂, or
- (h) CF₃;

R⁶ is C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyl, cyclopropyl,
-CH₂CH₂CF₃, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CF₃ or cyclopropyl-
15 methyl;

R⁷ is H or C₁-C₄-alkyl; and

R^{8a} and R^{8b} independently are:

H, C₁-C₄-alkyl, -NO₂, -NR⁴R²², -OCH₃,
-NR⁴COOR²², -Cl, -CH₂COOR^{4a}, -S(O)_x-R²²,
-NR⁴CONR⁴R²², -CH₂OCO(C₁-C₄alkyl),
-NR⁴COR²², -CO₂R^{4a}, -F, -CH₂Ph, or
-CONR⁴R²².

5. A pharmaceutical formulation for the
25 treatment of hypertension and congestive heart
failure comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable
carrier and an effective antihypertensive amount of
the compound of Claim 1.

30 6. The formulation of Claim 5 which
includes an antihypertensive or a diuretic or an
angiotensin converting enzyme or a calcium channel
blocker which are members selected from the group
consisting of:

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amiloride, atenolol, bendroflumethiazide,
chlorothalidone, chlorothiazide, clonidine,
cryptenamine acetates and cryptenamine tannates,
deserpidine, diazoxide, guanethidine sulfate,
5 hydralazine hydrochloride, hydrochlorothiazide,
metolazone, metoprolol tartate, methylclothiazide,
methyldopa, methyldopate hydrochloride, minoxidil,
pargyline hydrochloride, polythiazide, prazosin,
propranolol, rauwolfia serpentina, rescinnamine,
10 reserpine, sodium nitroprusside, spironolactone,
timolol maleate, trichlormethiazide, trimethophan
camsylate, benzthiazide, quinethazone, ticrynafan,
triamterene, acetazolamide, aminophylline,
cyclothiazide, ethacrylic acid, furosemide,
15 merethoxylline procaine, sodium ethacrynatate,
captopril, delapril hydrochloride, enalapril,
enalaprilat, fosinopril sodium, lisinopril,
pentopril, quinapril hydrochloride, ramipril,
teprotide, zofenopril calcium, diflusinal, diltiazem,
20 felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, niludipine,
nimodipine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, verapamil, as
well as admixtures and combinations thereof.

7. A pharmaceutical formulation useful in
25 the treatment of hypertension which comprises a
pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; a pharmaceuti-
cally effective amount of an antihypertensive or a
diuretic or a converting enzyme inhibitor or a
calcium channel blocker; and, a pharmaceutically
30 effective amount of a compound of Claim 1; and, the
pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof wherein

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said antihypertensive said angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, and said channel blocker are members of the group consisting of amiloride, atenolol, bendroflumethiazide, chlorothalidone, 5 chlorothiazide, clonidine, cryptenamine acetates and cryptenamine tannates, deserpidine, diazoxide, guanethidene sulfate, hydralazine hydrochloride, hydrochlorothiazide, metolazone, metoprolol tartate, methyclothiazide, methyldopa, methyldopate 10 hydrochloride, minoxidil, pargyline hydrochloride, polythiazide, prazosin, propranolol, rauwolfia serpentina, rescinnamine, reserpine, sodium nitroprusside, spironolactone, timolol maleate, trichlormethiazide, trimethophan camsylate, 15 benzthiazide, quinethazone, ticrynafan, triamterene, acetazolamide, aminophylline, cyclothiazide, ethacrynic acid, furosemide, merethoxylline procaine, sodium ethacrynat, captopril, delapril hydrochloride, enalapril, enalaprilat, fosinopril sodium, lisinopril, 20 pentopril, quinapril hydrochloride, ramipril, teprotide, zofenopril calcium, diflusinal, diltiazem, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, niludipine, nimodipine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, verapamil, as well as admixtures and combinations thereof.

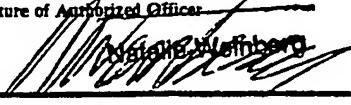
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8. A method of treating hypertension and congestive heart failure comprising the administration of an effective antihypertensive amount of the compound of Claim 1 to a patient in need of such treatment.

30

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Appl. No. PCT/US 92/03407

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ | | | |
| According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC | | | |
| Int.C1.5 C 07 D 495/04 C 07 D 491/048 C 07 D 498/04 C 07 D 513/04 A 61 K 31/505 // (C 07 D 495/04 C 07 D 333:00 239:00) (C 07 D 491/048, 307:00, 239:00) (C 07 D 498/04, 261:00, 239:00) | | | |
| II. FIELDS SEARCHED | | | |
| Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷ | | | |
| Classification System | Classification Symbols | | |
| Int.C1.5 | C 07 D | A 61 K | |
| Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸ | | | |
| III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹ | | | |
| Category ¹⁰ | Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹² | Relevant to Claim No. ¹³ | |
| A | EP,A,0407342 (CIBA-GEIGY) 9 January 1991, see claims 1,27 (cited in the application) --- | 1,5 | |
| P,A | EP,A,0481614 (MERCK & CO.) 22 April 1992, see claims 1,10,11 --- | 1,5 | |
| P,A | EP,A,0443568 (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) 28 August 1991, see claims 1,22 ----- | 1,5 | |
| * Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰ "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed | | | |
| "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family | | | |
| IV. CERTIFICATION | | | |
| Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search | Date of Mailing of this International Search Report | | |
| 18-08-1992 | 21.09.92 | | |
| International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE | Signature of Authorized Officer  | | |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim 8 is directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest:

 The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest. No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

US 9203407
SA 59917

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 15/09/92. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | | Publication date |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| EP-A- 0407342 | 09-01-91 | AU-A- | 5869690 | 10-01-91 |
| | | CA-A- | 2020370 | 07-01-91 |
| | | JP-A- | 3044377 | 26-02-91 |
| EP-A- 0481614 | 22-04-92 | None | | |
| EP-A- 0443568 | 28-08-91 | None | | |